ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,348—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898.

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B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5027	C. Gadd	10th "
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Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3 260	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 7th July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 11th July.

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Black and White	Punch
British Medical Journal	Queen
Catholic Fireside	St. James's Budget
Catholic Times and Opinion	Saturday Review
Engineer	Scraps
Engineering	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Success
Home News	Tablet (Catholic)
Home Chat	Times (London)
Illustrated London News	Tit-bits
Ladies' Gazette	To-day
Ladies' Pictorial	Truth
Lancet	Vanity Fair
Lloyd's Weekly	Westminster Budget
Ove land Mail	Woman's Life
Penny Illustrated	World

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
Family Herald	Nineteenth Century
Fortnightly Review	Pearson's Magazine
Harper's Magazine	Practitioner
Idler	Review of Reviews
Ladies' Realm	Strand Magazine
Lamp (Catholic)	Temple Bar
	Young Ladies' Journal

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For Perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" (Morning or Evening delivery), Six New Weeklies (one every day, available for 24 hours) and four New Magazines (one every week, available for 3 days).

Monthly, Rs. 4; Quarterly, Rs. 11.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
12, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLY EARLY !!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT OF H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital....................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links. Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SILK UMBRELLAS, Ladies' and Gents. Natural Sticks from Rs. 10-8—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

REMEMBER.—Our SALE will be OPEN till the end of July. Hundreds have been there these two days and are well satisfied.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duftar Ashkara Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPAIRED Ice Machines, Telescopes, Binocles, Barometers, Thermometers, Mechanical Works and Toys, and Compasses, Theodolites and Surveying Instruments.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere. at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

28 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians. Consulting hours 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., daily, except Sundays. Communication by letter regarded private. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row. Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck'a, No. 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Ivory specially selected, seasoned in India, and converted into superior BILLIARD BALLS by experts in our own Factory. If bought during the monsoons, they are more reliable more lasting, and give greater satisfaction. Price list free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................ Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of E. Randall, Esq., consisting of a set of Singapore cane sofas, easy chairs, ottoman black marble large size clock striking hour and half hour, dining table, chairs, sideboard, meat-safe, marble-top table and teapoys, drawing-room sofas and chairs, pier and writing tables, hat and bookstands, cabinets, dressing and washhand tables, almyrah, clothes press, chest of drawers, glassware and crockery, first-rate go-cart on springs, Persian carpet, and oil pictures.

15 "Alladin" magic watch stands.
40 English hides for harness.
1 gas engine of 4 nominal horse-power.
On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Bhopal—
R R and C—1-17—17 cases spirit lamps and accessories.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dawood and Co.—
18 pieces leather cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 strong-built dog-cart with hood.
1 serviceable office-shigram with grey mare and harness.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
A few pneumatic tyred ladies' and gents' bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Ahmedabad Street on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s establishment (where the kit has been removed for sale), a collection of very rich Bohemian glassware from Moser, Karlsbad, a collection of superior electroplated ware, Benares and Moradabad table ornaments, table covers, English-made gilt pier glasses with pier tables to match, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

A large quantity of machinery consisting of Root's patent safety boiler, single and double diving apparatus with caps, steam-engine 20 horse-power, gas engine two horse-power, big and small bell dredgers, fire pump, centrifugal lift and force pumps, big and small contractors' pumps, ships' pump, sample baling press, boiler 6 horse-power, bullock, and hand gears, big and small pulsometers, screw jacks, pulleys, 2 and 1 shieves, steam gauges, brass tubes, anvils, flour mills, smith's forges, grinding stones, chain blocks, white lead, white paint, rail jacks, engraving machine, governor, rice-husking machine, boiler valves, sugarcane mill, trolly, waggons and loose wheels, large size corrugated and tiled roof, godown, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the machinery is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jacob's Circle H. H. Aga Khan's building, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, glassware, crockery and platedware, harmonium, musical box, Persian Carpets, lamps, ice-box, oil-paintings, bicycle, table ornaments, almiras, bedsteads, etc., the property of Mrs. SUMMERS.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS' MACHINERY, PATENT BISCUIT TRAVELLING OVEN, CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS, etc.

By order of the liquidators of the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Ld. (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., on the Mill premises at Grant Road.

Machinery consisting of FlourMilling and Wheat Cleaning, such as Roller Mills and Spare Rollers, Automatic Flour and Bran Packers, Centrifugals, Reels, Purifiers, Blowers, Brush, Machines, Cockle Cylinders, Wheat Separator, Bran Duster, Elevators, Worms, Shaftings, Pulleys, Pedestals, Leather Beltings, Beam Scale and Weights, etc.

Also, for removal, one Patent Biscuit Travelling Oven and three other Ovens, almost new, Corrugated Iron Roofs, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Munordas Munjee and Co.—

T and Co., Bombay—7 drums each 6 cwt caustic soda 77 op.
3 drums each 3 cwt silicate of soda.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases and 3 doz Peek Flean and Co.'s biscuits in glass jars
5 cases and 25 dozen cologne water.
6 " Irish Whisky.
7 " Claret.
2 " Sherry.
2 " Portwine.
3 " Pilsener Beer.
50 " Vinho-do-Port Portwine.
50 drums and 1 gallon pinophenal of Fletcher Brothers.
50 " 2 " "
10 steel deed boxes.
30 plough machines.
1 gas engine by Priestman Brothers working by electricity and gas.
8 iron bedsteads from 4 ft 6 in. to 5 ft 6 in., one lot woollen shawls and felt hats. By order of the liquidator of the Agane Fibre Co. now in liquidation, a lot of fibre machines with implements, one lot fibre, wooden posts, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

MR. KARL PRESSEL and Mr. HANS BLASCHECK have been AUTHORIZED to sign our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.

i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.

Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE.

A FEW SIRDAR'S CARBOLIC ACID Inventions Syndicate's First Mortgage Debentures issued June 1897, 9½ per cent. per annum interest payable Half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. Repayable 30th June, 1900. Apply to "No. 90," care of this paper.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"34, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	" 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

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By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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EWART LATHAM & CO.,

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent- for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

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Agents, Bombay.

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LONDON.

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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

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Chief Agents.
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :
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ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

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CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB

CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
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PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms at 75 per year. Application to

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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Germany.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-44 m., 11-40 a. Low water, 4-51 m., 5-49 a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Music at the Yacht Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Culna and Madagascar left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Egypt and Werneth Hall entered the dock on Friday and the steamers Lismore, Brindise and Algeria left it on Friday and the steamer Carthage on Saturday.

KHANDALA FREE DISPENSARY.—This institution writes a correspondent continues to do good work. During the year ending 31st May last, 1828 sick persons were treated, the average daily attendance being 28·6. Besides this relief given gratis, convenience was afforded to the well-to-do visitors many of whom were able to get prescriptions dispensed at the Dispensary.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Private Kelly of the K. S. L. Infantry has reported to the Police the theft of Rs. 120-2-0 in cash from his box some time during Thusday last. Tookaram Shivram, a Hindu, residing on the second floor of a house at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the Police that some time during the night of the 30th ultimo some one entered his place and carried away a wooden cash box, containing one currency note for Rs. 100, six for Rs. 10 each; three for Rs. 5 each, Rs. 28 in cash and a pair of silver anklets worth Rs. 10, in all property collectively value at Rs. 203.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening to commence at 5-30 sharp against the Shropshire L. I. Players will please be on the ground before that time. The following will represent the Gymkhana. FullBack—Kemp; 3-4 backs—Vines, MacCausland, Thornton, Ficher; 1-2 backs—Scott, Williamson; Forwards—Moore, Christie, Economo, Edie, Wailer, Huddleston, Turner, Murray.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following Programme will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Herr. C. Fredilis, at 5-45 o'clock this evening :—

Lancers	Loving Cup	Jaxone
Overture	Le Cheval De Bronze	Auber
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss
Serenade	Before Her window	Kiefert
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Jones.
Valse	Cornflowers and Poppies	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARD A MAIL STEMER.—Miss Burleigh stewardess who was transfered to the steam ship Carthage on Friday evening, has reported to the police that she went into her cabin, leaving her umbrella and a small black bag, containing Rs. 142 in currency notes, on the main Deck. On returning, she went for the bag and found it missing. The steamer left on the following day with the English mails for Aden. It is belived that the bag is on board the s. s. Carthage and a further inquiry will he made on her return to Bombay.

TAKING ARSENIC IN MISTAKE.—Pestonji Jamsetji, a Parsee Gymnast, residing at Agiary Lane-Bhendy Bazaar Road, by mistake took a small quantity of powder, which he believed to be powdered egg-shell, but which he afterwards discovered to be arsenic at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. He had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained and is now doing well. It appears that Pestonji was in the habit of taking a small quantity of powdered egg-shells daily and kept the poison in the same box with some arsenic, which he had obtained for the purpose of destroying rats.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday at Sewri Road, on view of the body of Bhagia Dhurma, a mill hand, aged twenty-five years, residing ni a hut in an oart on that road. Deceased had been suffering a long time from a bad ear and used to take liquor to allay the pain. On Wednesday last be did not attend his work and in the evening left the hut without saying anything. He did not return home and a search was made but he was not found until Saturday morning, when his dead body was discovered floating in a quarry hole in the oart. The police were informed and Inspector O'Keeffe arrived and had the body removed out of the hole. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Society was held on Saturday at the registered office in Apollo Street to consider a question, raised in a requisition addressed to the directors, as to whether or not the services of the present secretary of the Society, Mr. F. L. Mc Afee, should be continued. There was a good attendance of members, mostly Europeans, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, Mr. David Gostling, chairman of the Board, presided. He remarked that, as the question to be discussed was of interest only to the members, and was of a personal character, he should ask our reporter, who was present at the meeting, to retire. Mr. Harry Brewin objected to the proposal to exclude the members of the Press from the meeting, and was supported in his view by another shareholder. The chairman said he had authority to exclude the reporters when he thought it necessary to do so in the interest of the Society; and he imperatively ruled that our representative should retire. We understhud that Mr. McAfee's services were retained by a very large majority, only three members supporting the views of the requisitionists.

KURLA AFFAIRS.—Mr. Chintaman S. Bhave writes, to us:—Sir, referring to the article by your correspondent, appeared in the local columns on July 1. I have the pleasure to acknowledge with many thanks, the following letter from the President, Kurla Municipality, but on the 24th Ultimo, and referring to an article of May 6. "I heartily thank Mr. Umrigar the proposer, and Mr. Panday the seconder, and one and all the commissioners, who have not kept me out of sight and out of mind. I shall moreover be glad, if the proposals of mine, four in all, viz. the organization of the the Library, the regulation of the octroi duty, the regular imposition of the wheel tax, and the construction of a road to the burial and funeral grounds, be considered, when Municipal funds allow. I would further add, that I have no objection if the Municipality or anybody else, would like to publish the brief sketch prepared by me, now on the Municipal records, since the Municipality was established on the 19th February 1878. Extract from the proceedings of the quarterly General meeting of the Kurla Municipality held on the 27th April 1898. Resolution No. 163. Read Mr. C. S. Bhave's letter and in recording it the committee express their regret at losing his services as he was the oldest member of the Board, rendered valuable services and took active part in the civic affairs of the town. Signed, N. Dahrjibhoy, President." No. 72 of 1898. True extract forwarded with compliments to Mr. Chintaman Shiwram Bave for information as per resolution No. 17 of the Curla Municipal Committee. N. Dhanjibhoy, President Kurla Municipality, G. V. Nene, Secretary. Dated Kurla, 23 June, 1898.

THE ART OF KNITTING.—Mrs. Khorshedbai Pestanji Nouroji Doctor, daughter of Mr. Mervanj Fardunji Marzhan, the proprietor of the "Duftar Ashkara" Press, has just published a second edition of her "Guthan Kala" or the Art of Knitting; the first having been presented to the public in September 1893. This little book very prettily bound in cloth and gold, when first publish in Gujarati, was favourbly received by the public. The first edition having run out, the authoress, in deference to the wish expressed on many sides, has ventured upon a second attempt. There has been a great demand for this useful brochure, and it is to meet this demand that a republication has been decided upon. Several important additions, with appropriate illustrations, have been made thereto. The authoress has taken care to render the technical portions of this work as intelligible as possible to those for whom it is chiefly intended. The Art of Knitting has become a special subject of study amongst the Parsee communit and forms a leading part in the education of a girl. The subject treated of in this book refers only to knitting, as it is easy of attainment. The book is full of illustrations collected from various works on the art, and its great merit is that the language used is simple and free from technical terms. The authoress is also the translator in Gujarati of "Lord Chesterfield's Advice to his son;" and she tenders her best thanks to Miss Gertrude Spencer, the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female College at Rajkot, on account of the great interest she took in teaching her this useful and pleasing art. The brochure is dedicated to her mother, the late bai Ratanbai Merwanji Murzban, to whom she is "life-long indebted" for her education and training and "who took a great interest for female education of a high standard."

FATAL QUARREL OVER A LIQUOR LICENSE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday at Wanker Moholla, Cheera Bazaar, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Edulji Cursetji Oomregar, a Parsee, aged twenty-one years, residing with his mother, a widow, in the above locality. The deceased, an unmarried young man, was a clerk employed in the office of Messrs Warden and Co. His elder brother Jehanghir, with whom he had not been on good terms for the last three years, holds a collector's license for the sale of liquor and has his shop in Nagdavy Street. The license and the shop originally belonged to their father and in consideration of the business having been left solely to his management, since the demise of his father, Jehanghir used to pay Rs. 120 per mouth to his mother for the maintenance of the family, out of the benefit of the liense. The license expires on the 6th instant and it will be put up for sale by public auction by the collector within a few days. About four days ago deceased asked his mother for money, as he said, he wanted to bid for the license. The mother told him he had better attend to his own work and leave Jehanghir to bid for the license. The deceased replied that he had determined to compete with his brother and having lost his temper, quarrelled with the mother. The latter calmed him by saying that she would reconsider the matter and gave him some hopes. About 6 o'clock on Friday morning Edulji told his mother that he had heard that Jehanghir was prepared to apply for the license. The mother advised him not to fight and quarrel with his brother, talling him that if the latter obtained the license they would all be benefitted by it. Deceased then took his breakfast and left the house in a temper. He returned home at 7 o'clock the same evening in a hack victoria. He appeared to be morose and sulky and the mother ascertained from the driver of the victoria that deceased arrived by a local train from Bandora to the Marine Lines Station, where on alighting he became giddy and fell down on the platform. On being asked by the mother what the matter was with him, deceased replied that he had taken poison. A medical practitioner was immediately sent for and to whom deceased stated that he had swallowed half a tin of "Rough on Rats" at Bandora, where he had gone on business for the firm. He was treated, but with no better result. He grew worse and died half an hour after midnight. Deceased's brother Jehanghir in his evidence stated that deceased inquired of him, through their mother, how much he would allow the family if he got the license again. Jehanghir replied that if he got the license at the old price, he would continue to give Rs. 120 per month for the maintenance of the family. The mother then sent word to Jehanghir that he should increase the allowance, if not, she would buy the license herself. He told her to please herself: the license was to put up for sale and any one could bid for it. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

THE COMPLAINANT STILL IN THE BOX.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused Dhanjibhoy Dadyset, Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth, Serabji R. Battliwalla, was defended by Mr. F.S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant conducted his own defence.

Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, further cross-examined by Durant, produced a receipt, dated 17th December 1890, showing an item of Rs. 7,000 changed into Rs. 17,000 by the late "mehta" of the Oriental Mills. Witness said that all the receipts were in the hand writing of the "mehta." Witness also produced receipts dated 23rd December, for Rs. 31,590; of 27th December for Rs. 28,1041-1; of 27th July 1891 for Rs. 14,000; and of 7th October 1891 for Rs. 16,000.

The receipt for Rs. 28,104-11 was originally for Rs. 8,104-11 only. It was noted that the letter "e" of the "eight thousand" in letters was not a capital. The "T" in the "Twenty-eight thousand," however, was. The initials to one of the receipts were in violet pencil. One of these was that of Dr. Hormusji Bezonji Dantra, and another of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, both of whom were directors of the Oriental Mills company.

Witness said that on these receipts there were no spaces left for writing across to make an addition.

In the course of further cross-examination, Durant put the following question to the witness: After the discovery of further defalcations to the extent of Rs. 4,23,000 did Mr. Secretary Davur suggest to you that it would be a good way to make good to your firm the long known defalcation of Rs. 1,01,500 in which he and the Mehta had been implicated by including it in the larger amount of defalcations?

Mr. Davur objected to the question being put to the witness, stating that it contained three deliberately false statements.

Durant complained that it was quite unendurable that Mr. Davur should charge him with falsehoods day after day. He submitted that Mr. Davur had no reason to assume that his (Durant's) statement was false. Under the guise of raising an objection against the question, Mr. Davur meant to suggest an answer to the witness.

Mr. Davur: This is the fourth falsehood.

Durant: I have one hundred witnesses to prove it.

Mr. Davur: This may be the fifth falsehood.

Durant suggested that the witness might be asked to leave the court, while his counsel argued the relevancy of the question.

At the request of the magistrate the witness left the court.

Mr. Davur said that the question put by the accused contained false statements which the accused ought not to have made, especially after baving hsard the evidence, of Mr. Jijibhoy on the point. In the first place he would say in regard to the "long known defalcation," that it had been repeatedly denied that it was a long-known defalcation; it was only known on 26th May 1896. This false assumption in the question made it perfectly objectionable. In the second place it contained another false suggestion to the effect that the sum of Rs. 1,01,500 represented a defalcation in addition to the defalcations of Rs. 4,23,000. The third suggestion regarding Mr. Jehangir Davur being implicated with the mehta in the defalcation was deliberately false and malicious. Witness had denied over and over again that Mr. Davur was implicated in the defalcations.

The Magistrate disallowed the question remarking that the witness had repeatedly stated that Mr. Jehangier Davur had nothing to do with the defalcation and had no hand in it. The non-inclusion of the smaller amount into the larger amount of defalcations, as was alleged had also been explained. His worship further thought that the question was unnecessarily offensive, and he would therefore disallow it.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Talyarkhan renewed the application made some time ago by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta for a separate trial of the accused other than the first accused Clive Durant.

Similar applications were made on behalf of the other accused by Mr. Roughton, Mr. Brown and Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Davur in opposing the applications said that the position taken up by the defence was incongruous and inconsistant. Now that the company's books were thrown open to them and flung at their head they turned tail and said let them have a separate trial.

The magistrate ruled that the case must go on as it had begun.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. C. S. MEHTA.

WE regret to announce the death on Saturday, at his residence in Grant Road, of Mr. Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta, at the age of sixty-nine years. For the last few years he had been suffering from paralysis, and about three months ago was attacked by plague, from which he had recovered to a certain extent; but the combined effect of the two was that he gradually lost his strength and died last Saturday. Mr. Mehta received his education at the Elphinstone Institution, and after a creditable college career acted as an assistant master, his service, having been subsequently transferred to the Sir Jamestji Parsee Benevolent Institution. About fifty years ago, under the guidance and patronage of Professor Dadabhoy Nouroji, a society was established for the dissemination of knowledge, under the name of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and public lectures both in English and Gujerati were delivered on scientific, social and moral subjects. Mr. Cawasji Mehta had from an early age shown a predilection for chemistry and the sciences, particularly electricity. The lectures delivered by him before this society, in the Gujerati Department, were principally on chemistry and electricity, which he illustrated with experiments.

After leaving the educational establishments he proceeded to England for commercial purposes, and on his return brought out an instrument for measuring and ascertaining the strength and current of electricity, which he exhibited at his own house to friends and students. The Dnyan-prasark Mandli, a Gujerati branch of the Students' Society, which had become dormant for some time, was revived by the exertions of Mr. Cowasjee, Mr. S. S. Bengali, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and others, before which Mr. Cowasjee exhibited this scientific instrument, which excited great interest and curiosity. Owing to advancing age and general debility he had to relinquish his public duties and to devote his leisure hours to a study of physics and experimented sciences. He took great interest in the conversazione got up by the Dnyan-prasark Society about three years ago, and showed several experiments with his electrical machinery. He was twice married, and leaves behind a numerous family, well provided for. His funeral on Saturday afternoon was largey attended.

A MEETING of Liberal members was held, on June 14, with a view to found a Gladstone League on the same principle as the Primrose League. Its object will be to defend and promote Liberal principles, and it is believed that there is ample field for such an organisation without interfering with existing associations.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	15	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	6	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	10	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	24	6	76

17 old cases which have been under enquiry.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern, and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	2	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	1	1
Total	4	3	61
Total plague deaths to date	30,535	26,186	

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 1st July :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	185	157	8
Fresh cases	2	4	0
Total	187	161	6

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Thursday, the 30th June, and Friday, the 1st instant, was, respectively, two and four, while that on the same dates last year was one and four. At Varkoond, on Thursday, there were five deaths and three attacks from plague, and on Friday two deaths and four attacks. The total mortality at Lower Damaun for the month of June was 87, whereof 35 (30 males and 5 females) were Mahomedans, 15 (13 males and 2 females) doobias, 6 (4 males and 2 females) Sonis, 6 (4 males and 2 females macbis, 6 (3 males and 3 females) Durjis, 4 (3 males and 1 female) Golas, 2 dhobis, 2 Christians, 2 Sootars, 2 Bundaris, 2 Kolis, 1 Hajam, 1 Bania, 1 Parsi, 1 Khatri, and 1 Ghati.

INCOME-TAX SUGGESTIONS.

KHAN BAHADUR N. S. GINWALLA has addressed a long letter on the subject of the income-tax to Sir James Westland, Finance Minister. In it Mr. Ginwalla says:—The present system of levying the tax by Government officers is that it is altogether imperfect and defective. The consequence of this system is a sad loss of revenue to Government, as I can assuredly say that the Government cannot bring into its treasury much of the revenue that it would otherwise have been able to do. The present system of collection is this. The Income Tax Collector issues notices according to the enquiries and reports by himself, or by his subordinates, fixing the amount of tax against the name of each individual, as payable by him, and should the amount so fixed turn out to be in excess of the actual income of the tax-payer, he is allowed to make an appeal within a certain time. By this system thousands of men, particularly the rich and mercantile classes, have a jolly time of it, and in fact they go scot free, or make a handsome saving in the payment. On the other hand, it happens in many cases that the actual income is under assessed, or only half assessed, of course it can never happen that any true born son of a mother would go and tell the Government frankly and freely to its face, "Sir, you have assessed my income at so much and put me down for so much of income-tax, and my actual nett income comes to so much and to have rightly assessed the amount of the tax should have been so much more." At present poor and middle class people who hardly earn from rupees five hundred to six hundred per annum are hardly equitably treated in any way at any time, and as a matter of fact, are actually made to pay a trifle more than what they ought justly to pay, and the reason of it is that their income is an open secret and is known to every man in the town or district in which he lives. But those thrice blessed beings, the well-to-do and the rich, who have an income of, say rupees five to ten thousand per annum, are allowed to pay the tax upon half, or still less, of their nett annual income earnings, or profits. I cannot see why those who have an income of ten to twenty thousand per annum should have only to pay the tax upon nearly half or one-third of it, and a poor man earning a salary of Rs. 50 or 60 per month should be taxed to a pie. The above classes easily escape from the full payment of the tax, partly on account of the ignorance on the part of Tax Collectors, and partly on account of their local influence and their position which leave no room to doubt their word. This remark equally applies to the upper classes who have an income of rupees fifty thousand to a lakh per annum, not to speak of the millionairies earning larger incomes from five to ten lakhs per annum. It is my honest conviction that the revenue from this tax might considerably increase if the honorable Government can see its way to introduce the improved means of collecting it as herein suggested.

According to the present defective and imperfect system, an assessee (should it serve his purpose) at once pays the amount fixed against his name without demur, but should his nett earnings or income fortunately or unfortunately happen to be two or three times the amount he is assessed at, he considers himself neither legally nor morally bound to pay more than the amount assessed by Government, nor can he be said to have committed any offence by paying less than what he may justly be bound to pay.

The Government should, therefore, obtain in such cases a solemn declaration at the time of payment of the tax by the assessee to the effect that the amount of tax assessed by Government is believed by him to the best of his knowledge and information to be true and correct—that his nett actual earnings, profits or income, amount to so much and no more in any given year—and that should he have attempted to conceal his nett profits or income, and thereby defrauded the Government, he shall be liable to be prosecuted for making a false declaration (within the meaning of Section 193 of the I. P. Code.)

IT is officially announced that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Stewart Scott, K. C. M. G., C. B., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in succession to His Excellency Sir Nicholas O'Conor, G.C.B., who has been transferred to Constantinople.

AMONGST the many good things in "Cornhill" is a paper entitled "A Theory of Talk." The writer contrives to discuss a topic that some would regard as threadbare, in a manner that at all events has the appearance of novelty and is decidedly entertaining. The vein of reminiscence, for example, is admirably worked. As the writer observes, conversation has its propitious hours, and it answers sympathetically to the moment. "Women, one fancies, are best company for each other when they sit up and brush their hair together far into the night; for men—certainly for young men—the hours of pipe and whisky, from eleven indefinitely onwards, are the time that one looks back upon with a fond regret. We may not have been very wonderful people when we were at college, but what good company we were for one another! In those days, too, breakfast was a meal one could loaf over and the morning an agreeable vacancy; but after college days who cares—who dares—to talk over breakfast? It is a thing to be gone through resolutely, or to be scrambled through, as the case may be; but in any case eloquence or sympathy is not in season. 'I should like to marry a man who would be fascinating at breakfast,' said a young lady. 'My dear,' replied her mentor, 'be thankful if he is decently civil.' In summer and the sunshine out of doors one does not talk; one is too busy existing. The ideal moment is by the fireside, before lamps are lighted, when the red glow is on faces, and the men lie back in their armchairs, and women pull up close to the fender and draw their skirts tight over their knees. Then you get the sort of conversation in which you can afford to be silent, leaving the fire to fill up pauses; and when all is considered, that is the best talk of all."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	25 88	27 56	27 79	27 54
Saturday, July 2nd	0 34	0 34	0 17	0 7
Sunday, July 3rd	0 87	0 42	0 65	0 28
Total	26 24	28 32	28 61	27 89
Total fall to July 3rd, 1897	12 59	12 22	13 90	14 41
Total fall to July 3rd, 1896	28 75	28 36	30 65	29 48

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	42	89
On the 30th June 1898	3	31
Total	46	20

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	10	6
On Thursday, the 30th June	0	50
On Friday, the 1st July	0	20
Total	10	76
Total fall up to 1st July 1897	3	88

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·507	W	1	83·6	80·1	85	0·03	4·40	+2·30
Sirsa	29·447	ESE	5	93·8	86·4	28	...	0·87	—1·27
Delhi	29·497	NE	5	88·7	75·9	82	0·35	0·98	—3·02
Agra	29·497	Calm.	4	93·0	81·4	79	0·21	0·45	—2·60
Cawnpore	29·506	Calm	2	92·3	78·1	83	...	7·07	...
Allahabad	29·460	NNE	5	86·6	76·3	89	1·39	6·32	—0·03
Jhansi	29·514	NW	2	88·1	78·7	75	0·24	3·93	—1·71
Jacobabad	29·429	SE	8	106·9	86·5	67	...	..	—0·22
Karachi	29·500	W	16	92·9	82·5	72	...	...	—0·63
Jeypore	29·527	WSW	5	97·1	76·9	64	0·02	3·30	+0·25
Ajmere	29·538	W	12	98·4	82·5	65	...	0·70	—1·99
Deesa	29·554	WSW	19	97·8	81·5	65	..	0·31	—2·52
Ahmedabad	29·588	SW	5	98·2	80·1	73	..	5·81	...
Bhuj	29·516	W	4	94·3	80·9	61	...	0·68	—1·53
Rajkot	29·584	W	17	96·9	77·1	78	...	3·13	—2·36
Ghadechi	29·592	SW	13	89·3	78·2	74	0·15	9·18	...
Veraval	29·595	W	16	85·6	80·3	84	0·11	4·12	—1
Neemuch	29·574	W	4	95·8	77·1	62	...	2·95	—2·11
Indore	29·588	W	9	92·7	75·1	77	...	5·63	—1·82
Saugor	29·525	W	...	80·7	70·6	87	0·84	15·24	+7·04
Jubbulpore	29·509	WSW	7	78·0	71·6	97	1·88	7·58	—2·63
Hoshangabad	29·567	W	5	91·7	72·2	91	1·43	8·44	—0·67
Khandwa	29·594	W	13	92·7	77·1	67	...	3·81	—2·90
Raipur	29·484	SSW	15	85·8	73·1	94	1·14	7·24	—2·75
Nagpur	29·523	WNW	13	88·2	74·1	83	0·38	6·98	—2·76
Amraoti	29·574	WNW	15	91·2	74·8	80	0·27	6·74	—0·85
Akola	29·583	W	14	93·9	76·8	67	..	4·32	—1·70
Surat	29·598	SSW	8	90·1	80·1	79	..	12·43	+1·04
Malegaon	29·621	WSW	17	91·4	74·1	72	..	3·79	—1·43
Bombay	29·667	WSW	15	84·5	78·5	88	0·18	27·41	+5·67
Poona	29·634	SW	18	84·5	70·4	82	0·22	5·15	+0·06
Ahmednagar	29·653	SW	8	83·3	70·9	69	...	2·64	...
Aurangabad	29·663	WSW	8	89·3	71·2	72	...	3·15	...
Sholapur	29·763	SW	15	88·2	74·0	71	...	6·48	+1·10
Ratnagiri	29·714	SW	10	84·9	74·9	93	1·76	47·50	+13·51
Belgaum	29·762	WSW	28	77·2	67·8	90	0·63	11·01	+2·60
Goa	29·760	W	14	81·0	75·4	91	0·77	29·40	...
Karwar	29·750	WSW	8	83·2	74·5	73	1·40	42·43	+7·14
Mangalore	29·795	WNW	5	85·8	77·4	81	0·44	38·28	+0·23
Calicut	29·808	ENE	4	85·2	74·5	92	0·05	31·17	—0·90
Cochin	29·817	NE	F	86·5	75·2	86	0·16	30·74	+0·45
Bangalore	29·771	WSW	17	83·3	66·8	74	...	2·10	—1·64
Secunderabad	29·648	W	18	89·6	74·0	68	0·02	4·72	—0·56
Masulipatam	29·619	WNW	15	97·7	78·1	68	...	6·88	+0·93
Bellary	29·737	W	15	92·7	77·3	53	..	1·31	—0·67
Cuddapah	29·708	NW	G	99·2	81·9	57	...	1·11	—3·22
Madras	29·690	W	10	102·0	84·0	50	..	2·09	—0·21
Coimbatore	29·785	S	8	92·4	71·6	88	...	0·78	—0·71
Trichinopoly	29·735	W	10	100·6	80·3	60	...	0·08	—1·69
Negapatam	29·716	SW	10	102·0	80·9	64	...	2·59	+0·66
Colombo	29·817	WSW	9	87·0	79·0	79	...	10·94	+3·46
Aden	29·596	C	8	95·3	84·3	77	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate F= Fresh, S= Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·54 (26·83): G T H=0·34 (28·64); St G H=0·31 (27·91); C P=1·81 (27·41).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Amraoti, Nagpur, and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Calicut, and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, Berar, and at Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Bellary, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola, 20 at Neemuch and Ahmednagar, and 16 at Karachi Rajkot and Bellary. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in most places except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at some few stations in the Central Provinces, where it is below. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts. Rain between one and two inches has fallen at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, and Karwar, light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ghadechi, Veraval, Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore and Cochin, and a few drops at Calicut, Secunderabad, Jeypore and Lahore. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slightly weaker than usual, while to the north of Karwar it is fairly normal. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area to the eastwards of Raipur, and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Rain is to be expected in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces, and on the West Coast. Local showers are probable in Gujarat and Rajputana.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal and the head of the Bay and changed slightly elsewhere. Low-pressure areas are shown, one over the extreme north-west of India and a second over Bengal and the head of the Bay. The small storm near the Sandheads is apparently crossing the coast between Saugor Island and Barisal. Winds are irregularly cyclonic over Bengal and the head of the Bay and light and variable withr numerous calms over the Gangetic Plain and Uppe India, while over the central parts of India and the Peninsula westerly and over Burma southerly winds continue. The force is falling on the Bombay coast, but is fresh at some central stations and some places in the Peninsula. Temperature has changed irregularly, but at several stations in Upper India by large amounts. Heat is much less than usual in the Punjab, west of the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces considerably greater than usual in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and the Carnatic, and about normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and seven degrees at Jacobabad. There has been no rain in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Khandesh, the Deccan and east of the Peninsula, and very little along the West Coast, but elsewhere showers have been general and in Burma fairly heavy rain has been received. The principal falls are over four inches at Tavoy, over two inches at Akyab, and Umballa and over one inch a Bassein, Allahabad, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Jubulpur, Raipur and Gopalpur.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	2	5 p.m.	6	51
Teheran	3	1	57 p.m.	...	11
Suez	3	1	30 p.m.	1	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	15	—	7
" Karachi	—	14	—	6
" Madras	—	8	—	3

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arab, 2,674 tons, Captain N K Wills, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Rappootana, 1312 tons, Commander R. W. Gimblett, arrived in harbour on 2nd July, from Delagoa Bay, 1st June, with a general cargo, and 61 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russeel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (30th June), with a general cargo, and Surgeon Col Mrs Hinderson, Mr and Mrs Dayster and 13 Deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,674 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, &c. with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Mills, Mrs. Godsneak, and 5 children and 150 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Commander G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, 3rd June, with a general go cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Abbot, Miss Dounes, Miss Hall, Miss R Birdie, Mrs Lamb, Mr Gunesakera, and Mr Sleik, The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date.* Agents.
A Idar ... 2595 Milne D and Antwerp ... K R & Co
C Moshtari ... 1110 Clark ... R S Ports ... 2-7 B & P S N Co
K Clan Macrae ... 1664 Elliot ... F M & Co
F Gloamin ... 2248 Learmouth ... Karachi ... 7-7 K N & Co
H& J H M S Magdala and Tenaserim ... Fleet R N ... R Navy
M Kirkhill ... 2346 Watson ... Amsterdam ... W & A G & Co
P Secundra ... 1191 Allen ... M M and Co
R Khandalla ... 1318 Whitehead ... P Gulf ... 7-7 M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati ... 513 Adum ... Vijayadrug ... 2-7 S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agents.
1 Inchmaree ... 3154 Simpson ... London ... 5-7 W & A G & Co
2 Australia ... 2292 Tait ... Liverpool ... 6-7 W & A G & Co
5 Paramatta ... 2854 Preston ... China ... 5-7 P & O Co
7 Orient ... 1496 Valentine ... Trieste ... Bombay Co
8 Asama ... 2670 Lemel ... Antwerp ... K N & Co
9 Werneth Hall ... 2667 Pierce ... K N & Co
10 Nerite ... 3135 David ... Marseilles ... W & A G & Co
12 Egypt ... 4179 Briscoe ... London ... 10-7 P & O Co
16 Andrina ... 2541 Smith ... F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos ... 1805 gross tons ... Jacob ... Zanzibar ... F Heyer
Clyde ... 4099 do. ... P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, June 30
	Rajpootana s	Gimblett	Delagoa Bay, June 1
3	Tokio s	Jones	Hull, June 3

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
2	Brindisi s	Watkins	Hongkong
	Lismore s	Andrews	Hamburg
	Madagascar s	Bouxel	Dunkirk
	Sirsa s	Collins	Zanzibar, &c
	Arab s	Wills	Antwerp
	Carthage s	Gadd	London

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Yarra, for Marseilles, &c
" Egypt, for Marseilles, London, &c
" Culna, for Coast and Calcutta

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Egypt s, 4179, Brisco — Clan Macrae s, 1664, Elliott
Werneth Hall s, 2668 — Paramatta s, 2854, Preston
Australia s, 2292, Tait — Gloamin s, 2248, Learmouth
Inchmaree s, 3134, Simpson — Setos s, 1245, Jacobs
Asama s, 2677, Newed — Clyde s, 2191, Denny
Idar s, 2595 Milne — Ganges s, 2111, Creery
Kirkhill s, 2349, Watson — Irena s, 1345, Zar
Nerite s, 3155, Daniel — Wissmann s, 218, Zemlin
Orient s, 1196, Valentin — Andrina sp, 2541, Smith

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—56 hogsheads stout Eduljee and Co, 60 bales old news papers C Nothoobhai
Clan Macrae s—35 cases whi ky Eduljee Bezonjee, 165 cases pale ale Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacRae s—125 kegs bicarbonate-of soda Essoofally Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—33 cases provision etc R Hormusjee Saklatwalla

FROM HAMBURG.

Scharlachberger s—21 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—10 bales brown paper Hussonally Abdoolally
Poseidon s—16 bales brown packing papers Hussonally Abdoolally, 5 bales brown paper J Jadowjee, 6 cases glassbangles S Bhirajee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LONDON

Inchmarce s—50 cwt gum Jina Tejani, 30 bales hides Esmall Sewjee, 185 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee 25 cwt deer horns T Samjee, 10 bales hides H O H Hassum
Yarra s—15 cases condiments H Muncherjee Sons, 90 cwt sandalwood N Framjee
Egypt s—37 bales skins W and A Graham and Co 6000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkhill s—5010 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Vomersey, 2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stuart and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nerite s—3000 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM

Andrina s—360 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co,
Kirkhill s—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers,

FOR TRIESTE.

Orient s—2053 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp, 6 03 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co, 601 cwt myrobolams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—2000 cwt linseed John Fachiri, 100 tons old iron C Bogiano

FOR HONGKONG.

Paramatta s—20 chests opium N J Abraham, 20 bales twist S Dossabhoy and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—65 chests opium N J Abraham, 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 25 chests opium S J David and Co, 38 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chyebassa—s 204 bales cotton S Sagurmull, 311 bales cotton L Baboolall

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Hammond, Col, Punjab, Col on the Staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Morris, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Umballa
Bell, Capt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England
Burney, Major, Punjab, Gordon High L I, on leave, from England
Spurgin, Lt-Col, Punjab, 1st R S Fusiliers, on leave, from England
Corbett, Lt, Punjab, 13th B Lancers, on leave, from England
Paley, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Umballa
McCandlist, Lt, Bengal, 2nd A S High, on leave, from Shahjahanpur
Irwin, Lt-Col, Bo, XX Hussars, from leave, from London
Paget, Major, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona
Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G, for M on Inspection duty, from Poona
Lawson, Lt-Col, Ms, 13th M I, on leave, from Raipur
Dick, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Bangalore
Elliott, Lt, 8th M I, on leave, from Barrackpore
Lafone, Capt, Ms, 4th Hussars, on leave, from England

JULY 2.

Temple, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee
Willoughby, Col, Bo, A C Genl, on leave, from Murree
Rind, Col, Bengal, A C Genl, on furlough, from Murree
Bewicke-Copley, Major, Bengal, A M Secretary, to join, 2nd K R Rifles, at Cape from Naini Tal
Coupe, Major, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Umballa
Hipburne, Lt-Col, Punjab, R A, on leave

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Loring, Lt Bo 7th Bo Lancers, to rejoin, from Jacobabad
Mitchell Lt., Bo 24th Bo I, to rejoin, to Quetta
Tracy, Major, Bo R A, on leave, from Japan.
Baker, Major, Punj 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Elderton, Lt, Punj the Buffs, on leave, to England.
Hammond, Col., Punj Col on Staff on leave, to England.
Burney Major, Punj Gordon High, on leave, to Gharial.
Wallnutt, Major, Punj, Gordon High, on leave, to Aldershot.

JULY 2.

Hysburn, Lt-Col., Punj R A, on leave, to England.
Coupe, Major, Punj Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England
Morris, Lt, Punj 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England
Tullock, Lt, Bo 2nd K. O L I, on leave, to England
Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to England
Temple, Lt-Col, Bo, R A on leave England
Paget, Major, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, to England
Rind, Col, Bengal, A C J, on leave, to England
Jackson, Lt, Bengal, 1st R Kent Regt; on duty, to Egypt
Deck, Surg Lt, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England
Lawson, Lt-Col, Ms, 13th M I, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

1. It is notified that the 30th Presidential Assault-at-arms will take place at Poona, on and from Monday, the 29th August to Saturday the 3rd September, 1898 inclusive. Intending competitors can see the prospectus at Head-quarters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th July, 1898.

1. The following member having resigned, is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant:—No. 311 Gr A Pinsent.

2. Leave of absence for 3 months has been granted to Gr A G Brimmell, from the 1st instant.

3. The Signalling Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 5th instant at 6-30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

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Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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POLICY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

An advance of 1-2 per cent. brought the price of Consols to 112 1-16 in London yesterday. French Rentes were also 1-2 per cent. higher, at 103; and Paris Exchange on London was 1 1-2 centime less, at 25·22 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., declined 1-16 per cent., to £62 1-2; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent. to 113 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. more in value, at 27 1-8 per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent less, at 59 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £110,000 in silver, and £80,000 in gold to Bombay, with £21,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

In Consols there was a drop to-day of 1-16 per cent. in London, to 112. Indian sterling London was unchanged at 113 1-2; and Rupee Securities remained at £62 1-2. Paris Exchange on London further declined 1 1-2 centime, to 25·21 fcs.; while French Rentes continued at 103. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. lower, at 1s. 3 3-8d. Bar Silver was unchanged in price at 27 1-8d. per oz.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-4s., June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, tone of the market flat. For White Delhi Wheat 30 3-4s. was quoted, June-July shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for White Karachi Wheat, 29 3-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi, 29s., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. To-day, 33 3-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted for Brown Rapeseed, June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 1,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d. to 3 13-32d. per lb., while East Indians were unchanged save for Madras descriptions, which were 1-16d. lower; American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. less, extreme quotations being given at 3 11-32d. and 3 19-64d. for July and November-December deliveries. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

There has been no further change to-day in prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market which at closing was dull, with Surats dull and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet. The day's Sales in Liverpool were 5,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. The total sales for the week ending yesterday amounted to 44,000 bales, being 7,000 bales less than in the previous week. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 7,000 bales lower, at 47,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 4,000 bales more, at 41,000 bales. The total stock decreased to the extent of 10,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,107,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 1-4 cents per lb.; September Futures were quoted at 6·04 cents, and December at 5·95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, and the market closed not to re-open till Tuesday. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,830,000 bales, compared with 10,790,000 bales at the end of the pevious week.

In our local Cotton market a moderate business has transpired, the feeling being dull, and prices Re. 1 to Rs. per candy lower. Exporters bought 1,500 bales, of which 500 bales were *Bengal*, at Rs. 138 to Rs. 142 per candy; 100 *Khangaum*, at Rs. 147; 400 *Broach*, at Rs. 164; 400 Poolgaum, at Rs. 149 to Rs. 150; and 100 *Dhulia*, at Rs. 140. The Mills took only 350 bales, comprising 100 each of *Sawginned*, *Compta*, and *Bengal*, at Rs. 154, Rs. 160, and Rs. 138 per candy, respectively; 50 *Akola*, at Rs. 146.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,348	bales.
Wheat	7,559	cwts.
Linseed	3,579	"
Rapeseed	12,056	"
Gingellyseed	848	"
Poppyseed	4,332	"
Castorseed	1,142	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone this morning at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 3-4d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 3-4d. "
Francs	1·66 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady to-day at 95 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; 3 per Cents are unchanged at 86 1-2.

SHARES.—Prices show but little movement, Manockjee Petit Mill having advanced Rs. 25; and Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation being Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 25 in the second. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 17 1-2, to Rs. 1,295 per share.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

110-97—Crawford B and Co—Hussonally Visran and others vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Thakurdas D and C and Payne G and S.

362-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cawasjee Eduljee Patel vs Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D C, and H

554-96—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thackurdas D C and H—Part heard.

402-96—Maganlal and R—Harishanker Makund vs Luxmibai and others—Nanu and H. Edgelow and G. Tyabji D C and Co. and Dikshit and D

509-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kirra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G

612-96—Little and Co—Goswami Goculnathjee Jeewanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrarjee Maharaj—Khunderao and S

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S,

606-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.

387-97—Maganlal and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

At 12 o'clock.

For Judgment.

239-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I and Co and Saw—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

163-98—Payne G and S—Morris Rubens vs T J Bennett.

170-98—Bhaishanker and R—Purbharam Jivanram vs Vithaldas Ramdas.

173-98—In person a pauper Tejee Ajoda Pardesi vs Bisasor Ramlal Pardesi.

182-98—Mathubhai and J—Talakchand Javerchand vs Balubhai Kalianchand.

192-98—K J Mantri Pandurang Mukundjee vs Purshotum Lnximon and another.

197-98—Payne G and S—Rahimtoola Kanjee and another vs Thacker Girdhardas Cooverjee

198-98—Payne G and S—Rahimtoola Kanjee and another vs Lilladhur Doongersee and another

199-98—Payne G and S—Rahimtoola Kanjee and another vs Thacker Raghowjee Kullianjee

200-98—Payne G and S—Rahimtoola Kanjee and another vs Thacker Morarjee Kooverjee

201-98—In person—Mann Mahomed vs Mahomedally Ameerali Punjabee

209-98—In person—Hajee Esmall Hajee Essack vs Rahimtulla Hajee

210-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Kikibai vs Rattanbai widow and others

Postponed Long Causes.

62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Vellebai—Mahadev V. Part heard.

294-97—In person—Thakur Oomar Ludha vs Thakur Kanjee Ludha—Hiralal M and M.

312-96—Bhaishanker and K—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Nathalal Mohanlal and others—Matubhai and J

Undefended New Long Causes.

22-98—Ardasir H and D—Sorabjee Wookerjee Umrigar and another vs Sorabjee Pestanjee Masani—Crawford B and Co

28-98—Matubhai and J—Lukhmidas Narsey vs Morarjee Cooverjee—Little and Co

29-98—Hiralal M and M—Munjee Currimbhoy vs Ladkibai and another—Little and Co

43-98—Captain and V Kursondas Ludha and others vs Thakursey Dhunjee and others—Ardesir H and D.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 2.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY.—JULY 3.

6 a.m.	80·4
8 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	81·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BEADLE—June 14, at London, Robert Beadle, of Wudhwan Kathiawar.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

BAI SOONABAI—July 3, at Karachi, Preedy Castle, Ba' Soonaba, the beloved wife of Edulji Dinshaw, aged 37.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—June 26, at Etah, the wife of Arthur N Gordon Esq N W P and Oudh Police, of a daughter.

PARKER—June 27, at Bareilly, N W P the wife of Lieutenant G M G Parker, 14th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

TRIMBY—June 20, at Dinapore, the wife of H T Trimby, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLE—June 21, at Manipur, of cholera, Winifred Annette, wife of Captain H W G Cole, I S C Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

COPELAND—June 27 at Mussoorie, N-W P, the infant son of Frederick and Nina Copeland.

DOIG—June 13, at Rangoon Mr G W Doig, from bronchial pneumonia, the only surviving son of the late Mr. W Doig aged 37 years and 3 months

HINE—June 19, at Abbotsford, Umballa, Wilfrid Hine, aged 15 years 2 months and 25 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1898.

ONLY American accounts of the fighting at Santiago are available, but it is not difficult to see between the lines, that the assault on the works of that city has failed, and that very heavy losses have been incurred to little purpose. It will be remembered that General Shafter, on a near view of the works, which he found strong and well placed, decided to ask for considerable reinforcements and larger guns, and to await their arrival before attempting the capture of the City. But learning that General Pando was marching with 8,000 troops and a large quantity of supplies to reinforce the garrison, the General again changed his mind and resolved to attack the works before the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements, then fifty-nine miles distant. Accordingly at 7 o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 1st, Admiral Sampson engaged the forts near the mouth of the harbour, while General Lawton's division attacked the north-eastern side of the city, and it is said, occupied the suburb of Cabana. The engagement became general and the movements of the 17,000 troops contributing the American army were directed according to the information obtained from balloons which the Spanish fire could not reach. At the close of the day the losses of the Americans were estimated at only four or five hundred men, "mostly wounded," and it was asserted that Lawton's success was supplemented by other American troops carrying the outworks of the city. It was added that the attack would be resumed at daybreak on Saturday, when a larger American force would be available. It soon became known that the losses of the Americans in the first day's fighting were considerably underestimated, and it was admitted that the information as to what had happened was only "fragmentary." General Shafter confessed that his losses were heavy and telegraphed for a large hospital ship, and forty surgeons. The fighting on Saturday was as fierce and the losses as heavy as on the first day. It is described as of a desperate character throughout. While Admiral Sampson pounded the batteries east of Moria Castle—not the Castle itself—Admiral Cervera shelled the American troops attacking the ranks to some purpose. One shell is said to have wiped out a whole company of the enemy. As Admiral Cervera's squadron is supplied with high explosives and smokeless powder, there is nothing incredible in that statement, which has its significance in estimating the prospect of rushing Santiago by a precipitate assault, decided upon on the spur of the moment when reinforcements were known to be nearing the city. Anyhow the two days assault did not result in the capture of Santiago before the arrival of the reinforcements. General Pando with 6,000 men has entered the works, if the Cuban Insurgents are to be believed Another indication of the turn things are taking, is that all the American reserves have been ordered to the front. These reserves consist almost wholly of half-trained militiamen and untrained recruits. The fifteen thousand men under General Shafter and the five thousand regulars that General Merritt insisted on having to stiffen the force destined for the occupation of Manila accounts for the bulk of the United States force of 25,000 men, constituting the standing army when the war broke out.

IT is probable that before long the system of abkari administration in this Presidency may undergo considerable alteration, as the Government of India desire that it should be brought more into line with the policy adopted in other parts of the country. The subject was being closely investigated by Mr. Finley when he was sent Home to give evidence before the Currency Committee and it is only his absence which is causing delay in the prosecution of the enquiries, preliminary to change of policy. As every student of Provincial administrative questions knows, the existing system in this Presidency, has been in existence for over 15 years, though it was not until the days of Lord Reay that the policy initiated several years earlier by Sir Charles Pritchard was completed and perfected. Under the methods which formerly prevailed, the monopoly of manufacturing and retailing intoxicants in certain groups of villages, sometimes in whole talukas, was sold by auction to farmers. This plan possessed the advantage of bringing in revenue in lump sums without entailing large supervising establishments, but from a moral point of view it was regarded as objectionable since the farmers, not being confronted with competition made their liquor as cheaply and therefore as badly as possible, and neither endeavoured or desired to put any check upon consumption. In order to counteract these evils and at the same time to enhance the revenue, the centralisation of contracts was established in most districts. The out-still and lump-sum farming system is only in force in two talukas of the Panch Mahals, and in the Deesa Cantonment. In Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagari and the coast talukas of Kanara, the still-head duty system with public and private distilleries and a minimum guarantee is adopted. The right of sale is separated from the right of manufacture; mhowra spirit is supplied from the private distilleries at Uran and toddy spirit from the public distilleries established in the district concerned, on payment of still-head duty. The monopoly of sale in the different areas into which these districts have been divided is given to selected farmers, who agree to pay the amounts fixed by the Commissioner on a consideration of the circumstances of each area. In the town and island of Bombay the still-head duty system with public and private distilleries and license fees for the right of sale, is carried out. All the remaining districts of the Presidency are under the still-head duty system, with a central distillery and minimum guarantee. The farmer has the monopoly of manufacture for the whole district, but the liquor must be of one fixed standard of strength. Inspectors note the quantity and quality of the liquor which leaves the distillery, and trace it to the retail shops scattered over the district. The farmers are required to pay a still-head duty per gallon on a guaranteed minimum consumption. The farmer is selected by the Commissioner under the control of Government and agrees to pay the amount fixed for the farm. Competition is unknown, and save in the largest districts there is only one distillery.

The Government of India desire the Bombay abkari administration to be brought more into line with that of other provinces, by the abolition of the system we have sketched above under which the district farmers reap considerable profit. In other words, the authorities at Simla desire the disestablishment of the middleman, so that the inflow of the fullest amount of revenue obtainable for abkari may not be stopped at its sources. The Bombay Government are, it is understood, opposed to the uprooting of a system which was established only a few years ago, after the most minute enquiry, and which whatever its faults has brought in far more revenue than the one it displaced. The receipts from license fees, duty and other items of excise other than opium have risen from about 60 lakhs in 1887-88 (the year before these changes were fully introduced) to 94 lakhs in 1896-97. Taking the whole of India however the increase has been from 296 1-2 lakhs to 403 1-2 lakhs, and it is argued that the rise in Bombay, is due not to the special superiority of our system, but to causes which have been general—a more effective control, leading to the restriction of consumption and the imposition of higher rates of duty. However this may be, it does not follow that the large profits made by middlemen would necessarily go into the treasuries of Government if the present system was abandoned for one of more direct control. It is no small advantage to have an influential non-official agency in each district assisting in the work of preventing illicit distillation, and this check on contraband manufacture would be removed if the contract system was abolished, with the result that a reduction in the consumption of Government liquor might take place. There is however one criticism of the existing system, or rather of the way it is administered, that deserves a more conclusive answer than it has hitherto received, and that is, that the contracts are given with unfailing certainty time after time to the same men, instead of being made open to competition. Year by year tenders are invited, but the result of them is a foregone conclusion, and substantial capitalists complain that no matter what deposits they offer or conditions they are ready to sign they never get any chance of obtaining the contract. In these cases possession is indeed nine-tenths of the law. There may be very good reasons for giving this invariable preference to present holders, but if this is the case why go through the farce of advertising annually in the *Government Gazette* for new tenders?

The Government of India are of opinion that if the system in this Presidency was made more identical with that obtaining in the other Provinces, better financial results would be obtained; but it is not easy to reconcile this belief with the fact that the incidence of excise taxation per head of population is higher in this Presidency than in any other Province. It is 9 annas 3-96 pies, figures three times larger than those for the Central Provinces and Bengal and 4·40 pies higher than in Assam which stands second on the list. The authorities at Simla in their passion for uniformity of system should be quite sure that they are viewing the question from something more than a mere revenue standpoint. Government control of the liquor traffic is based on economic and moral as well as upon fiscal grounds. There can be little doubt that if the Government of India call upon the local administration to dispense with the middleman and to be their own distillers, it will be vehemently alleged that the Government of India consider the revenue derived from this taxation of such paramount importance that they are taking the trade into the hands of the State, so as to foster the taste for stimulants and to give undue facilities for their sale. The temperance party in the House of Commons will denounce proposals of this kind, and the floodgates of violent abuse of Government for its connection with the traffic will once more be opened. This result need not of course deter Government from adopting a course really called for, but care should be taken not to pursue a policy which fails to keep in view the restriction of drunkenness quite as much as the obtainment of more revenue. If the latter object alone is to be sought it might be gained by a withdrawal of the restrictions under which country liquor can only be manufactured of particular strengths. This would in all probability lead to the development of a practically new industry that would have no effect on the consumption of the working classes, since the liquor so manufactured would compete only with foreign wines and spirits. Large quantities of the French and German liquor brought into India are manufactured from most unpromising materials, far less wholesome than mowhra flowers or toddy. The extreme ease with which strong spirit can be distilled from toddy is well-known, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that by the use of the natural products of the country wines and spirits might be made well worthy of competition with the beverages that come from abroad. A new departure of this kind would be less open to the objections of temperance reformers than changes hastily introducted in the Abkari system for the purpose of obtaining more revenue from the pockets of the poor, who are almost the sole consumers of the country liquor made under the present hard and fast rules. The whole question is essentially one for investigation and enquiry before changes are introduced.

AFTER the removal of the blockade the Afridi dealers for some time evinced great reluctance to purchase Kohat salt as they were strongly impressed with the belief that the Government would revert to the old eight-anna duty. The latest reports however show that they are now giving up this hope and that purchases on a large scale are being made and the trade is returning to its old proportions in spite of fact that the cost price of Kohat salt in Kabul is now something like five rupees per maund, compared with three rupees, eight annas, under the old duty. In this connection the trade returns of the past official year which are now available are of considerable interest. They show fourteen thousand maunds of Indian salt imported into Kabul in the past twelve months against thenty thousand in 1896-97, and twenty-six thousand in 1895-96. Owing to the enhanced rate of duty, however, values show no such difference, the figures being Rs. 42,000 for 1897-98 and Rs. 45,000 for 1896-97. The General trade with Kabul has felt the results of the recent trouble on the frontier even more strikingly. The returns show the value of the total imports with India from that place as only ten lakhs of rupees against fifteen lakhs in 1896-97 and sixteen and a half lakhs in 1895-96. Exports to Kabul on the other hand were twenty-four lakhs last year, against twenty-nine lakhs in 1896-97 and thirty and a half lakhs in 1895-96. The returns for Bajour are even more striking, caravans *via* that region supplying a wider area and being proportionately larger. The total exports to Bajour were valued at thirty-two lakhs of rupees, last year, compared with forty-six lakhs in 1896-97, and twenty-two lakhs in 1895-96, while the imports into India from the same region only amounted in value to thirteen lakhs of rupees last year, compared with forty-six lakhs in 1896-97, and twenty-two lakhs in 1895-96. It will be noticed in the case of Bajour that it is only the year 1896-97, that compares so favourably with last year, the fact being that the trade of 1895-96 was damaged by the first Malakand expedition just as last year's dealings were injured by the recent Tirah and Mohmand campaigns. The whole forms a curious measure of money loss occasioned to peaceful merchants by expeditions of the kind, the Kabuli traders operations having been less by eleven lakhs of rupees than in previous year, while those of the Bajouri dealers were reduced by thirty-one laks of rupees in the same period.

THE people of Australia have been asked to speak through the ballot-box concerning their own destiny and the result has been encouraging to the friends of Federation. The people of all the Australian Colonies were asked to say "yes" or "no" to the acceptance of the Commonwealth Bill and the results of the first referendum have just been made public. It appears that the Federal Enabling Act, under which a Convention to frame a constitution for federated Australia was elected, provided that the bill adopted by the Convention should be submitted to the vote of the people. It was also provided that a given proportion of the voters must affirm the principle to constitute assent—not merely a clear majority. The result has been that in Victoria and Tasmania large majorities over and above the prescribed number have voted for Federation whilst in New South Wales, although a preponderance of voters supported the measure the prescribed number was not reached. South Australia has yet to decide. Advocates of Federation however hold that the voice of the people in their favour, has been sufficiently strong to justify their taking further measures to effect the unification of Australia. The first movement in favour of Federation was made in 1857, when the British Govenment was memorialised and agitations were commenced in Victoria and New South Wales in favour of holding conventions at which the subject might be fully discussed. From that time until seven years ago little was done. The stimulus given to the federal sentiment by the Imperial Conference held in London in 1887, of course gathered force but it was not until the conference held at Melbourne in 1890, that the first formal and deliberate attempt to lay the foundations of an Australian Commonwealth was made. The outcome of that conference was the Convention of 1891, which, though its work did not yield the satisfaction that at first it seemed to promise, marked a vast advance in the direction of a workable union. The Federation movement since 1891, has been one of more rapid progress than its most earnest champions anticipated and the results, which the Australian mail this week brings us, are far more satisfactory than was believed possible. Rain fell throughout the day on which the New South Wales poll was taken and Sir George Turner is of opinion that polled again in fine weather the requisite number of votes would be obtained.

A GENERAL Order has been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under which a "long reconnaissance" will be carried out annually by all British and Native Cavalry Regiments for a period of one week with a general idea in accordance with the cavalry drill.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the mail steamer Carthage, were Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster-General, Bombay, Mr. C. A. Turner, barrister-at-law, Official Assignee, Surgeon-Captain Armstrong, Residency Surgeon, Nepal; Major W. R. Yielding, Chief Commissariat Officer with the troops in the Khyber; Dr. H. D. Packer and Dr. W. Pitchford, who had been sent out to India by the Secretary of State on plague duty in Bombay; Hon. T. Conlan and others.

FINAL orders regarding the camp-of-exercise nex cold weather will not be issued for some time to come, as it is advisable to see the course of the monsoon and the general state of country before the sites of camps are fixed upon.

THE hearing of the blackmailing case was continued on Saturday afternoon, when the complainant, Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, was further cross-examined by Clive Durant on the defalcations committed by the late *mehta* of the Oriental Mills. At the conclusion, Mr. Talyarkhan renewed the application made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta at an earlier hearing for a separate trial of the last four accused. The application was supported by other counsel representing the defence, but was opposed by the prosecuting counsel and rejected by the court.

THE Singareni Coalfield increased its output last year from 262,681 tons to 365,550 tons.

A LIST has been compiled of the casualties among followers during the recent frontier expeditions. It is calculated that 27 were killed, 127 missing, and 847 died from disease between the 10th June, 1897, and the 8th February 1898.

LIEUTENANT GODFREY, 26th Bombay Infantry, will proceed in the autumn with 175 Sikhs to relieve the regiment now in Mombasa. Recruiting will commence next month.

IN the Tirah cartridge market the rates current are as follows:—Kabuli Martini-Henry cartridges at 8 to the rupee; English Martini-Henry at 2 to the rupee; Lee-Metford at 6 to the rupee. Rifles as follows:—Martini Henry at Rs. 400; Lee-Metford Magazine at Rs. 700; Lee-Metford carbine at Rs. 450.

THE heat at the present time is bearing up for a record in the north of the Punjab. It is 10° higher than the average at Sialkote, and 12° higher at Rawalpindi. Rawalpindi and Peshawar have at present deprived Jacobabad of its proud pre-eminence with readings of 117°.

IT is anticipated that by the 1st July most of the superior Medical Staff at present employed on plague duty in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts will be available for employment elsewhere in the province. An observation staff will, however, be retained, and considering how carefully the infected area will have to be watched, during and after the rains, this requires to be carefully organised.

ONE of the plague problems to be faced and settled in the Punjab, says the local paper, is the difficulty of turning people out of their homes into camp during the rains, should the disease unfortunately prevail at the time when they set in in earnest. As may be supposed, this matter has been under anxious consideration. Should the necessity arise, a hut is to be provided better able to withstand the inclemency of the weather than the simple bamboo and grass structure that has been found to afford sufficient protection hitherto.

FROM the 18th to the 24th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 9 Eurasians, 18 Native Christians, 295 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 354 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-pox, 8 from measles, 122 from fevers, 35 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 176 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·4 per 1,000 per annum.

WHILE hostilities were in full swing, and the Afridi families were watching their hidden stores of fodder and jowar being unearthed by the invading force, they were, according to the Lahore paper, by no means on short commons themselves, for they were amply supplied at the time by the Shinwaris with figs, almonds and rice, which grow in abundance in Ningrahar, and for which the Shinwaris asked a very fair price. Though money was scarce at the time, and cartridges were selling at two to the rupee, they paid what was demanded; as needs must when the devil drives.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, Border Regiment, is confirmed as Station Staff Officer at Quetta, *vice* Lewis, who has vacated the appointment.

GENERAL HART resumed command of the Bangalore district on Wednesday. Major Eyeroft, 11th Hussars, proceeds to Cairo on appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the British Force in Egypt.

THERE was a large gathering of Mutiny veterans at Richmond Cemetery on May 31st to perform the last office to an old comrade, Sir David Dodgson. The deceased officer joined the Bengal Army in 1838, and during the next thirty years saw an immense amount of service. When the Mutiny broke out he was Brigade Major at Benares, and was wounded by the mutineers on parade. Afterwards he was Assistant Adjutant-General with Havelock's force, and was again wounded at the relief of Lucknow. Dodgson was a gallant soldier and a most daring leader, who was esteemed and loved by everybody. Many old friends and comrades followed him to the grave: amongst them General Sir Donald Stewart, General Sir Anthony Home, V. C., General Sir William Olpherts, V. C., General McFarlane, General Baker, Sir Joseph Fayrer, General Oldfield, General Steele, General Lindsay, and many others.

THE Principal Medical Officer's report on the sanitation of Assam for the year 1897 shews a deplorable increase in the number of deaths from cholera, fevers and dysentry. The mortality from cholera increased from 17,042 in 1896, which was one of the worst cholera years on record in Assam, to 33,240, the greater part of which occurred in the Brahamaputra Valley and is attributed to some extent to the violent outbreak among coolies on the river steamers in the months of February and March, but chiefly to the floods which occurred after the earthquake, which on subsiding left the country saturated with malaria and the germs of disease, and as the people in the valley were predisposed to cholera it took this form. Mr. Cotton while recognising that all Civil Surgeons have worked equally well specially mentions the services of Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Neill Campbell, the Civil Surgeon of Shillong, for his indefatigable exertions during a period of extraordinary trial.

IT is said that the Arms Theft Commission, which we recently mentioned, is to be composed of two members, Colonel Tucker, Inspector-General of the Punjab Police, and Colonel Hill, A. A. G. for Musketry. The Commission will probably start its duties at once, and should last until the expiration of Colonel Tucker's tenure of office on October 18th. When Colonel Tucker relinquishes charge of the Punjab Police promotion would naturally go in the Department, and the Inspector-Generalship would then devolve on Mr. Turton-Smith, who has established the strongest claims to the appointment, by having twice officiated in it, and by a long and very meritorious record of service.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government, arrived on Friday morning from Ootacamund. He leaves very shortly on his half-yearly tour of inspection of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway and the East Coast Railway. He is expected to return to Ootacamund on the 15th proximo.

CONVICTIONS in case of aiding and betting Infant Marriages in the Mysore Province are now apparently being somewhat more severely dealt with. The District Magistrate of Bangalore, according to the last Mysore *Police Gazette*, had before him a case in which a girl of 7 years and 7 months was married to a boy of 14 years. The grandfather of the bride, the bridegroom and the father of the bride, on conviction, were each fined Rs. 40. Another abettor, who was also tried, was acquitted.

THE good monsoon rains benefited practically every district in the Punjab during 1897, and only Simla and Hazara suffered to any appreciable extent from deficiency. The wheat acreage average for the past ten years is 6,879,270, and the quinquennial average 7,290,700. In 1897 the area under wheat was 8,013,800 acres, which is 21·7 per cent. above the average for last year, 9·9 per cent. above the quinquennial average and 16·5 per cent. above the decennial average. Only one year on record, 1893-94, has been better than this year, when 8,265,300 acres were under wheat. In 1892 the outturn of wheat is counted at 272,893 tons, being an increase of 21·4 per cent., and very little behind the record year. Taking the area and yield together, the wheat crop may be considered a normal one. Export trade revived a good deal during the summer, but it is still expected that the exports for the year will be a good deal below the average for the previous eight years.

THE *Practitioner* for June is a 'special Tuberculosis number." It contains communications by a number of medical men on the character, extent, and treatment of this fell disease. In point of destructiveness there is no disease that can be compared with tuberculosis. No race or country is exempt from it, and no climate affords security against it: "It has been estimated that at least one-eleventh of the whole population of these islands dies of consumption alone. The mortality from the disease in the whole of Europe is, according to professor Leyden, not less than 1,000,000 every year." In France one out of every six deaths is caused by it, and it claims twice as many victims everywhere as typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, cholera, and all other infectious diseases together. Our contemporary advocates a new crusade against tuberculosis, and says there is reason to believe that such a crusade, if carried out on a sufficiently large scale and with adequate vigour, would be successful: "What is needed is an organised movement for the provision of sanatoria for poor tuberculosis patients where they can be treated while their disease is yet in a curable stage and where they can be isolated so as not to form a danger to those among whom they live." In France and Belgium leagues for the systematic combating of tuberculosis have been formed, and the editor of the "Practitioner" says that some of our millionaries could not find a better object than the foundation of properly-equipped sanatoria in this country for poor sufferers from the disease. Will someone take the hint?

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

ASSAULT ON SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A general assault on Santiago de Cuba by land and sea, began at 7 o'clock this morning.

While Admiral Sampson's squadron fiercely engaged the forts at the entrance to the harbour, General Lawton's division attacked the north eastern side of the city, occupying the suburb of Cabano.

The engagement soon became general.

The American army numbering about 17,000 men, are using balloons to ascertain the positions occupied by the enemy, whose fire failed to reach the balloons.

Nothing more is known at present as to the result of the attack.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

JULY 2.

The fighting at Santiago de Cuba, lasted until sundown yesterday, when General Lawton had occupied Caney and the other American forces had carried the outworks of the city.

The battle will be resumed at daybreak to-day, when a larger American force will be available.

The American losses in the days fighting are estimated, at between 400 and 500, mostly wounded.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

HEAVY AMERICAN LOSSES.

Only fragmentary accounts from American sources have yet been received of the battle at Santiago de Cuba.

The American losses in the fighting on Friday are believed to be upwards of 1,000 killed and wounded.

President McKinley has received an unofficial telegram, stating that the battle was resumed on Saturday, and continued all day. The message indicates there were renewed heavy losses but gives no definite result of the fighting.

General Shafter telegraphed on Friday that he feared the casualties had been under estimated and asked for a large hospital ship to be sent at once with forty surgeons.

The fighting on Friday was of a desperate character throughout.

Admiral Sampson shelled and smashed the batteries eastward of Morro Castle, whilst Admiral Cervera's ships shelled the American troops ashore, one shell annihilating a whole company of Americans.

All the American Reserves have been ordered to the front.

THE SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS ENTER THE CITY.

The Cuban Insurgents report that General Pando with 6,000 reinforcements has entered Santiago.

THE TROOPS WORN-OUT.

JULY 3.

Later despatches from the front timed 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, state that only desultory cannonading was then proceeding between the American Squadron and the forts of Santiago.

The troops were occupied in entrenching themselves and taking as much repose as possible, being probably worn-out by the fatigues of Friday and the terrific heat besides, being engaged in transporting the wounded.

The American press Censorship is evidently withholding news.

BOMBARDMENT OF MANZANILLO.

AMERICAN SHIPS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

JULY 2.

Four American men-of-war yesterday, bombarded Manzanillo, but were received with such a hot fire that they were compelled to retire, one ship being disabled.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS AT MANILA.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Curzon replying to a question, said the Admiral at Hongkong considers that four men-of-war at Manila are sufficient to protect British interests, but he had been anthorized to reinforce the ships there if, necessary.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S PROGRESS.

Two colliers accompanying Admiral Camara's reserve squadron for Manila have arrived at Suez.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

JULY 1.

Major General Grenfell starts for Egypt on Monday, and Mr. Rennell Rodd, leaves for his post to-morrow.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

JULY 2.

In the Inter-University cricket match Oxford, beat Cambridge by nine wickets.

THE MAILS

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

The first trial cricket match of the Poona Gymkhana was played yesterday between Mr. Sprott *vs.* Captain Greig's eleven. The ground was in splendid condition. From the play it seems that the Gymkhana are rather stronger in batting power than in bowling Mr. Edwardes, who last year bowled very well, took five wickets in 92 balls, giving 21 runs. Sprott's team went in and made 107, of which Major Beresford made 26, Edwarde's 21, Sprott (not out) 15. Trotter 18. Captain Greigs eleven made 81 runs, of which Mr. Bond made 37, Lord Sandhurst 19, Mander 8, and the rest minor scores. Sprott's team won by 26 runs.

MEET OF THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

The first meet of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held yesterday, when 35 riders assembled, amongst them four ladies, also Generals Duncan and Hogg. Owing to heavy rain the night before the scent was very bad and catchy. The hounds shewed great promise, being wonderfully hardy; they only arrived at Poona about six weeks ago. Mr. Fairfax, the Master, has unfortunately been temporarily deprived of the services of one of his whips, Mr. Gibson, who broke his collar-bone when out exercising a few days ago through his horse crossing its legs and coming down heavily. Mr. Sitwell acted for him. After a slow run at Yerrowda, Jack was killed. On the pack returning home they hunted opposite the bank of the river, and turned out a cub which soon got to earth. According to those likely to know, the season prospects for hunting are decidedly good.

THE USE OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

REVISED RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Revised rules are issued by the Home Department regulating the use of the Church of England churches for services of other denominations. It is explained that the regulations issued in 1860, were designed to enable such churches to be used with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in each case and under certain restrictions for Presbyterian worship, but the Government of India have noticed with regret, that instances have occurred when the use for Presbyterian worship of churches and other buildings provided by Government have been disallowed. The present rules, therefore, have been framed to prevent recurrence of such instances, and the opportunity has been taken to extend the concession to Wesleyans who have increased considerably in numbers in the army of late years. The regulation of church and all arrangements are to remain in the hands of the bishop and officiating chaplain, but the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland and the general superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, may refer through the officer commanding the district to the Lt.-Genl. of command, and ultimately to the Commander-in-Chief if an amicable arrangement for mutual use of place of worship cannot otherwise be arrived at.

THE TRADE ROUTE TO SEISTAN.

The results of the opening of the trade route from Quetta to Seistan are exceeding expectations, the Mishki export and import returns of the first four months of the current year showing the large total of Rs. 3,11,000.

D. A.-G. FOR BOMBAY.

Captain C. M. Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General in the Bombay District.

THE MIRANZAI VALLEY MURDER.

The confirmation of the death sentence on the sepoy of the 12th Bengal Infantry, for the murder of a jemadar of the same regiment in Miranzai Valley last February is published. It seems the murderer deliberately shot his victim.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon

SINGAPORE, JULY 2.

The P. and Company's steamers Peshawur (extra) let here thismorning for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-8

WRECK OF A TURKISH GUNBOAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAHREIN, JUNE 22.

WE had great excitement here a week ago to-day owing to the wreck of a Turkish Gunboat, the casualty very fortunately not being accompanied by loss of life. The so-called gunboats which the Turkish Government maintain in the Persian Gulf to protect the interests of the Ottoman Empire are antiquated wooden structures which would be one and all condemned, by any Lloyd's surveyor as unseaworthy, and I have always been struck by the contempt for life shown by their crews in venturing to sea at all. The "Magda-Rasan," which being translated, means "The Bearer of Good Tidings" was, I think, the worst of the Turkish fleet in these waters: she was a wooden vessel of about 100 tons burthen, and in her palmy days, must have been a handsome little craft, but of late she has shown her age by gaping seams and an ominous rising amidships which betokened a broken back. This craft was approaching Bahrein in a strong shewal and had passed the outward buoy, when her rudder was carried away. The anchors were immediately droped, but before sail could be taken in the strain on the chain cables caused the bows to open and the water rushed into the ship: The cables were then slipped and the vessel drifted in towards the Fasht-i-Yarim, an extensive coral reef which forms the northern protection to Bahrein harbour, and sank in 18ft. of water; but she was so near the reef that all the crew were enabled to reach the coral bank, where the greater portion of the complement of forty remained whilst a boat came to the town for assistance. After several hours boats arrived upon the scene and the crew of the illfated vessel were landed here the same evening, and were sent on to Busreh by the mail steamer Pachumba on Saturday last.

Another gunboat of the same type whose Turkish name I forget, but which in English signifies "Traveller of the Sea" was lying at Al Katif, a port about twenty miles distant in a N. W. direction: and a boat was sent to convey the news to her. She arrived here yesterday to see if she could recover anything of value from the wreck, but I believe that she is fast breaking up and that the salvage will be nil. The "Wanderer of the sea" did not remain long in the vicinity of the wreck, but came into the inner harbour and anchored, and I presume she will remain just the length of time that will satisfy the Commodore at Busreh that her commander fulfilled his duty in attending to the wreck.

MILITARY NEWS.

As there are vacancies in Bombay Frontier Cavalry Regiments for Staff Corps candidates, officers commanding regiments have been requested to submit the names of any applicants who have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu, and can be recommended for appointment to Cavalry.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Surgeon Major S. R. Wills, A. M. S., from 20th July to 17th October next.

THE following appointments are made:—2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant L. Slater to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Barnes, seconded for employment with the Political Department. 5th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant Quin, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 20th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant Reece, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

NURSING SISTER F. Chambers is permitted to resign the service.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi experienced fresh S. S. W. winds, sea, and heavy S. W. swell from Karachi to Diu with light showers of rain on the Kathiawar Coast, from thence to Bombay moderate to light S. W. monsoon, sea, and swell with heavy showers 50 miles off Bombay to port.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.

Cable San Thome Loanda restored.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Communication established via Haiti between Caimanera and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.

Durban Lourenco marques section interrupted.

Communication with South Africa maintained through land lines from Lourenco Marques to Transvaal.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

THE fog blows in to my window as I sit and write—the wet soft fog of the Simla rains that seem to be really now upon us. It is only to-day that they have returned, for, with the exception of an occasional shower, Simla has been rainless for the past week. I have even heard of an adventurous picnic upon Jakko, which has no business to be possible so late in June, but that was an exception, and, speaking generally, people are settling themselves down to recreations that admit of shelter from the weather.

There has been a little football and cricket during the week, but the principal interest has centered in the last performance of the "Merry Merchant of Venice" which took place on Friday and upon Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on Tirah which came off yesterday.

Though the "Merry Merchant" had already run for more nights than the average of Simla plays, Friday's performance drew well. Everything of its kind must come to an end some time, however, and the A. D. C. have done wisely in not running it to death, the demands made by the various other pieces in preparation being so great that the only wonder is the energy of its performers have held out so long. Its successors follow it closely, the first of the two afternoon performances which have been arranged for "the steeplechase" taking place to-morrow the "Ideal Husband" being produced next Monday, and "the white Elephant on" 30th July.

Of even more interest than the doings of the A. D. C. has been Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on Tirah. Indeed for the moment Simla is talking of little else, and from the irresponsible non-official who agrees with Mr. Thorburn, to the grey headed military man who thinks Sir William Lockhart and general Elles, are likely to have known their own trade, everybody has an opinion on the subject. The events of the Tirah campaign are still so recent and feeling runs so high about them that it was certainly enterprising on the part of the United Service Institute to venture upon a public discussion in connection, even when such discussion was to be confined to tactics. The very large gathering that filled the Town Hall before the hour advertised, for the lecture, however, was sufficient proof of the interest taken by the public, and there can be no doubt that this lecture of Colonel Hutchinson, and the debate which followed it will do more to infuse life into this hitherto for too formal association than anything which has happened for many years. With such a gathering of Civil and Military talent as is to be found in Simla it is only necessary for the institute to set itself to tackle the real live questions that concern the services, as opposed to ancient history and other matter of purely academic value, and it cannot fail to become a power in the land To do this it is of course necessary for it to cast off the official mantle, that has sheltered its growing years. But it is now strong enough to venture upon this course and secretariat Simla will be the first to welcome such signs of maturity in the bantling it has nursed. You have already published the more important portions both of the lecture itself, and of the controversy to which it gave birth, and which brought out Mr. Thorburn and Sir James Westland as leading counsel for and against. This controversy, however, was only one of a number of very interesting matters brought to light in the course of the discussion. For instance Colonel Hill's defence of drill book methods was only less noticeable than the same speakers criticisms of the Afridi as a marksman. Upon the last named subject Colonel Hill speaks as the leading expert in India, and he made short work of the treasured traditions of the almost super-human shooting abilities of our opponents in the late campaign. The Afridi is a splendid soldier and has proved himself such as much in our own ranks as in fighting against us, but there are plenty of other fighting races in the Indian army that run him uncommonly close. Colonel Hill has disposed of the supposition that he is anything more than slightly above the average as a shot, and the recent experiment at Jamrud, where the Jirgas sent out for their best athletes to compete in a Khud race against Gurkhas, the latter winning so signally that there was hardly an Afridi amongst the first ten to get in should remove the exaggerated notions that prevail regarding his hill climbing powers.

LATER.

I must not close this letter without some reference to the very pleasant dance which took place at Snowdon this evening. There must have been four hundred guests present, in spite of the rain which came down in torrents the whole time, yet so excellent were the arrangement and so large the additional space made available by throwingout shamiana and opening up the house that there was never any crowd. The place was like fairy land with chinese lanterns and floral decorations, and it was far into the small hours before the last rickshaw took its departure.

The Snowdon dances are to be followed by several other entertainment of a similar kind elsewhere. Invitations are out for dances at Viceregal Lodge on 7th and 14th July, and I hear that lady Westland follows suit on 15th, while the residents of the grand Hotel have fixed upon 11th for the next of their dances. Altogether plenty is going on in this line therefore, and Simla is managing to keep almost as gay as ever, in spite of the depressing influence of the rains.

THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time ago I had occasion to notice in the columns of your contemporary a lengthened lucrubration of an individual whom I now find is sufficiently notorious in the United States, in which he undertook to expose spiritualism and I said that he had exposed nothing but is own ignorance. My estimate of Mr. Henry B. Foulke I find to be correct, for in a recent issue of the "Progressive Thinker," an important journal published in Chicago, I find a contributor writing about him as follows: "It is not long since one of the great Chicago dailies puplished what claimed to be an exposure of modern spiritualism based upon the confessions of Henry B. Foulke of theosophical fame. It appears that he has practiced professional fraudulency, as a steady habit, without compunction or apology. Getting into trouble, he gives away his former secrets to save himself from more trouble. What we are obliged to think of his honesty in the first place of practising fraud for gain, throws suspicion on his motives in the confession, as well; If he falsified in the materialisation, as he claims he did perhaps he misrepresents to get out of jail: One of his strongest "exposures" was the materialisation of hands from the dark cabinet, and he said it was accomplished by kid gloves stuffed with saw dust, and set on ice to cool for two or three hours and there was an illustration representing the cut in the glove, the ice and the saw dust, that proved the whole thing. That a glove stitched down the back in three rows stuffed and chilled, should deceive any sane person even in the dark into thinking that a real hand had shaken his own seemed so preposterously improbable, that the writers interest was excited to visit a materialising seance, and see how it really was and so a careful selection was made amongst the houses where seances were known to be held, and the selection made the writer of the above and two friends betook themselves to the residence of Mr. and Mrs Pettibone at the corner of Grove, Land Avenue and 31st street. The arrangements for the cabinet were of the simplest and most primitive description merely four up rights with a black cloth hung all round, and the lights full on. What took place in this curious little enclosure is carefully related. There was no mediums "assistant" the strange creature who is claimed to be necessary by Mr. Foulke, and the slate writing and other phenomena took place while the cabinet was empty, and the mediums sitting with the company. The materialized hands were examined. They were warm and not cold had the usual wrinkles over the finger joints; and one hand had corrugations on the finger nails a distinctive mark which a deceased friend of one of those present was known to have had. There is a really formidable opponent of this kind of spiritualism in the person of Doctor Coonley, who claims to be a spiritualist himself inasmuch as he announces himself to be a clairvoyant clairaudient, trance inspirational and musical medium, but he wages a deadly warfare against physical manifestations, and he has spent money, lost friends, and made enemies of his relations with his restless energy. But his investigations appear to be confined almost entirely to professional mediums. Now the very name, professional medium, at once introduces an incongruous idea. Here is a class of people who on their own showing are dealing with beings of another world, who control them, but whom they cannot control. They cannot compel any one of them to do anything they may ask for—or to do anything at all. A conjuror if he has his appliances with him, can at any time do what he wants to do, but how in the name of Heaven can the mediums always get what is required from invisible beings whom he cannot coerce? His position is a highly dangerous one, and must continually expose him to the charge of fraud and humbug. Dr. Coonley is so indignant with this class of people that he confines his attention to them with this class of people that he confines his attention to them with the view of exterminating them as loathsome pest.

HENRY C. VAUTIN.

THE BURNING OF THE S. S. GANGES.

INQUEST ON THE DEATH OF THE STEWARDESS.

MR. ALLEN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning at the Dockyard Offices of the P. and O. Company, Mazagon, regarding the circumstances under which Mrs. Lydia C. Atkins, a Stewardess, was burnt to death in her cabin on board the P. and O. steam ship Ganges, which was destroyed by fire on the previous day. Superintendent Ingram of the Dock Police together with Inspector George of the Harbour Police assisted the coroner in conducting the enquiry. Mr. W. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Sidney Cope, Superintending Purser of the P. and O. Company, and Captain Creery of the steam ship Ganges were present, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the Company. The following gentlemen were empannelled on

THE JURY:

Mr. James A. D. Blair (foreman), Messrs. Frank Williamson, John Charles Gordon Williamson, Arthur Cockman, Cecil Evelyn Gibbon, George Albert Williams and John Henry Newman McDonell.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHIEF STEWARD.

George Henry Harpour, the steward in charge of the steamship Ganges, residing on board the vessel, deposed: I have looked at the remains before the inquest and identify them as those of the deceased, who was second saloon stewardess on board the steamship Ganges. I was on board on the 1st instant, when the fire occurred and the deceased was also on board. She occupied cabin No. 76 on the port side, main deck amidships. At about 8-30 a.m. on the 1st instant I looked into her cabin through the port from outside the ship and saw the remains, which I have now identified on the floor of the cabin and I had them removed on a shovel, which was passed through the port. The fire was raging so fiercely on the main deck that it would have been impossible to approach the cabin from inside the ship. The deceased was a very sober and steady person and she very rarely left ship to go on shore. She was a widow and had two children, both of whom are in London, and were supported by her. She had been in the Company's service about three months and hadmade two voyages in the Ganges from Bombay to Aden and back and one in the Oriental from London to Bombay. All the woodwork of the port had been burnt away, but from the position of the iron frame, the port must have been open. As a matter of fact, I know that all the ports on the main deck a midships were open on the morning of the fire. When the fire had been got under, all the ports, including the deceased's were hanging in the same way. Chains had all given way. The deceased occupied the cabin alone. There was another Stewardess on board. She occupied a cabin in the after part of the vessel. She escaped. The deceased was about thirty-three years age. The last time I saw her alive was on Thursday last at midday. She was on board and quite well. It would have been her duty to report herself to me if she had left the ship. She did not report herself to me on Thursday.

THE OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

Carl Holm, examined by the Coroner, deposed: I am an able seaman on board the steamer Ganges and lived on board the vessel. On the morning of the 1st instant from midnight till 4 a.m. I was on anchor watch and it was part of my duty to go round the ship three or four times during the watch. At about 2-30 a.m., I was on the spar-deck on the port side amidships, and I smelt fire. I at once called the Chief Officer and returned to where I had smelt the fire. The Chief Officer followed me. I then noticed smoke coming up from one of the port bunkers. It was coming through the door of the casing where the coal is put into the bunker. Under the Chief Officer's orders I rang the fire bell and the ship's Company turned out. Hoses were rigged and every effort was made by pumping water on the fire to put it out. I worked with the rest.

Herbert Randall Lee, deposed: I was the Chief Officer of the Ganges and resived on board the vessel. At about 2-30 a.m. on the 1st instant I was called by the witness Carl Holm. I was asleep in the music-room on the quarter-deck. I followed Holm and when I came on deck I saw flames underneath the hurricane deck on the port side. I ordered Holm to ring the fire bell and the ship's Company at once turned out and the hoses were rigged. I attempted to go forward on the port side, but failed to do so. I then went forward through the alley-way under the hurricane deck on the starboard side and I noticed, when I got to the main hatch, a sheet of flames coming up the hatchway: The wind was on the starboard bow of the ship and she was riding to the flood, which had just commenced to make. The wind helped to keep the flames on the port side and drove them aft. The deceased's cabin was on the port side of the ship on the main deck. I went down the second saloon companion through the smoke and walked aft along the starboard alley-way on the main deck. The main deck on the port side, at that time was a mass of flames. The fire must have had a considerable hold of the ship before I was called. On Thursday last the ship went into the Prince's Dock to discharge a donkey boiler and returned into the stream the same tide. There were men from the shore working on board in both mine and the Engineer's Department, when we returned from the stream. The shore men in my department left the ship at 5 p.m. All the shore men in both departments were out of the ship by 7 p.m. The bunker shoots were being repaired that day. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire and the ship was eventually towed northward and beached into the mud. The fire was smouldering all the last night. I think it was extinguished at 7 a.m. to-day. Last night there was a certain amount of smoke coming up from the port bunkers. There was no cargo on board on Thursday night. There is no one missing but the deceased stewardess.

EVIDENCE OF THE COMMANDER.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson Creey deposed. I was the commander of the P. and O. Co's steamer Ganges. I slept on shore on Thursday night last. In consequence of information I received, I went on board at 4-30 a.m. yesterday. The ship was at C. buoy to the east of Cross Island. When I reached the ship, I found the fire raging furiously from abaft the fore mast to well aft the main mast. The main deck was full of flames. Every effort was being made by the ship's company on board and the P. and O. Barges Bandora and Sewri to check the flames by water. There was a fresh breeze on the starboard bow at the time, which swept the fire aft. Captain Newell and I suggested that the ship should be towed to the North and beached in the mud, and this was done. Further aid was given by the Port Trust vessels, which also pumped water on board. I was on board the Ganges this morning. Pumping had ceased and the fire had apparently been extinguished. About 180 tons of coal were on board in the bunkers on Thursday. Some of it was in the port bunkers. To the best of my belief it was Welsh coal. We took it in in Bombay, when we were last here We have burnt nothing but Welsh coal since April last. Amongst the officers of the P. and O. Company, it is believed that Bengal coal is more inflammable than Welsh coal. The deceased was a very quiet and steady woman, and rarely left the ship. From enquiries I have made, I am of opinion that the fire must have originated in the bunkers on the port side. The bunker shoots were being repaired during the three or four days preceding the fire. All or nearly all the bunker shoots on the Portside were being repaired and only one on the starboard side.

THE LAST THAT WAS SEEN OF THE DECEASED.

Robert George Bathgate deposed: I was the second saloon steward on the steamship Ganges and resided on board. I knew the deceased. She was second saloon stewardess. I last saw her alive at ten minutes to 10 on Thursday night. She was in the second saloon. I spoke to her. She wished me good-night when she left the saloon. She went to her cabin on the main deck on the port side. When the fire broke out, I was asleep in the second saloon on the main deck. I was awakened by the smoke. I rushed aft on the port side of the main deck, but was stopped by a sheet of flames coming outof the doctor's cabin. I then went along the starboard alley way on the main deck, and I crossed at the galley companion to the port side. The deceased's cabin was a little forward of this. I went forward, but was stopped by the flames before I could reach the cabin. I called out to her and told her that the ship was on fire. I got no answer. The flames had then almost reached her cabin door. I called the second waiter and we made another attempt to reach her cabin, but neither of us could reach it. I then heard her scream—a short, sharp scream, I and the second waiter had then to run aft for our lives. All the cabin bulkheads including the deceased's fell in—as also the bulkheads of the stoke hold forming the other side of the alleyway. The deceased was in her cabin alone.

VERDICT.

The Coroner in summing up the evidence remarked that it was highly probable that when the deceased found that flames were coming along she might have tried to get out of the port hole into the sea, but possibly she was afraid to do so. She might have been suffocated by the smoke, which might eventually have caused her death. She might have met her death either from suffocation caused by the smoke or by the fire in the ship, which was apparently accidental.

The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been burnt to death on board the P. & O. Company's steamship Ganges during the fire, which occurred on board that steamer on the 1st July 1898.

REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL POLICE.

The following report was made on Saturday morning by Inspector George of the Harbour Police, to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire on the steamship Ganges:—

A fire broke out on board the P. & O. Company's steamship Ganges early on Saturday morning. The steamer was lying at B. mooring to the east of Cross Island. The quartermaster C. Holm on watch noticed, at about 2 a.m., smoke issuing from the bunker, on the portside of ship and gave the alarm and in a few minutes flames issued from the main hatch, rendering it impossible to get near the bridge. The ship's fire-engines were rigged and the entire ship's company did their utmost to keep the fire under; the company's barges Bandora and Sewree, pumped in water from alongside. The fire spread aft however, not only on the main but on the upper deck, and in a few moments the ship was burning like a furnace from just abaft the foremast to well aft of the mainmast. About 4-30 a.m. the flames swept aft along the main deck (below), and as it was thought the deck might give way or mainmast come down, it was deemed advisable to go on board the barges alongside and water was still pumped in from alongside and the valve was opened aft. The steamship Sirsa towed the vessel up to the north. where she was beached and the Port Trust vessels Grappler, Pholas, and the tug Princess pumped water on board. The charred remains of the stewardess, Mrs. Atkins, was found in her cabin at 10-30 a.m., by the chief steward, Mr. Harpour, and were subsequently removed to the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon. The coroner was communicated with and he fixed 10 a.m., to-day, for the inquest. There was no cargo on board and it is still uncertain as to the origin of the fire, but probably from the bunk. The approximate value of the damage will be given later on. The fire is still burning and the Grappler is still alongside pumping.

CRICKET.

CIVIL *vs.* THE SERVICES.

THIS match, which was played on Saturday, was chiefly marked by the fact which was revealed to the spectators that the Gymkhana are practically without any bowling this season. The wicket played beautifully, and owing to the rain, which fell at intervals during the game was all in favour of the batsmen, but this does'nt alter the fact that with the exception of Clifton, who has not been seen in the cricket field in Bombay for some years, the Gymkhana are in a hole as regards bowling. The Services batted first, and Carnegy and Back went to the wickets to face the bowling of Clarke and Skene. Runs came at a great pace, both batsmen scoring with freedom. With the score at 61 Carnegy put one into Hart's hands at midoff and had to retire, having placed 36 to his credit by good cricket. Holland joined Back, and between them they kept the field busy. All sorts of changes in bowling were tried, but the two batsmen were thoroughly set. At length Clifton managed to get one past Back's defence. The retiring batsman had made 50 by good, if at times somewhat lucky, cricket. He gave at least three chances in his innings, but nevertheless he will be a great acquisition to the Gymkhana eleven. Strong took his place, and he and Holland kept things going, the former batsman doing most of the scoring. He has a very nice forward stroke on the off side by which he makes most of his runs. However, he got a bit too far forward to one of Clifton's, and was well caught in the long field by Hart, having made 27. Vines now joined Holland, and after adding a couple the latter retired with his score at 32, as he was feeling seedy. Henderson took his place, and his arrival at the wickets was at once the signal for putting all fielders out deep. This didn't trouble him much as he contented himself with notching singles. Vines didn't last long, for after making 4 he returned one to Clifton and had to return to the tent. The score now stood at 147, and Coxhead went out to join Henderson. The latter kept on notching singles and the runs were getting dangerously short. The fatal mistake was at last made and Coxhead, calling to a very short one, ran himself out, the score being 171 for 5 wickets. It was 4-30, and Carnegy thought it good enough to close his innings. After the usual interval, Stevens and Clarke went out to the wickets, Vines and Strong being entrusted with the bowling. As was the case with Service's innings, runs came at a great pace, and after half-an-hour's play 50 was hoisted on the board. Carnegy then relieved Strong, while Coxhead took the ball from Vines. After another 18 had been added Carnegy removed Steven's leg stump with a fast one. The captain of the Civil team had played excellent cricket for his 33. Scott now joined Clarke, and immediately started scoring. He treated both bowlers with scant respect and had soon placed 20 to his credit. Clark was not idle either, and the century was soon hoisted on the board. Clarke didn't last long after this, for with the score at 103 he was clean bowled by Carnegy. Pechey took his place. Strick now took the ball from Coxhead, but Scott soon caused him to be removed. He knocked him about in the most merciless manner. Vines relieved him, and the change proved successful as he got one past Scott in his second over. The retiring batsman had made 38 by very attractive cricket. Reid joined Pechey and the two played out time, the final score being 145 for 3 wickets. The following are the scores:—

THE SERVICES.

Capt Carnegy, 21st Bo I, c Hart, b Clifton	36
Lt Back, R N, b Clifton	50
Capt Holland, R I M, retired	32
Lt Strong, 8th Bo I, c Hart, b Clifton	27
Lt Vines, R I M, c and b Clifton	4
Lt Henderson, R N, not out	14
Capt Coxhead, R A, run out	2
Lt Baker, I S C; Capt Heyman, 21st Bo I; Lt Strick, K O S L I; Lt Christie, R I R	did not bat.
Extras	6
Total	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clarke	14	1	46	0
Skene	4	0	29	0
Clifton	12	1	42	4
Scott	4	1	14	0
Hart	8	1	15	0
Wilson	8	2	25	0

CIVIL.

L B Stevens, b Carnegy	33
F C Clarke, b Carnegy	43
W Scott, b Vines	38
W P Pechey, not out	13
M Reid, not out	5
L Hart; J C Clifton; P Durnford; H Wilson; J L Skene	did not bat.
Extras	13
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vines	8	0	37	1
Strong	7	0	25	0
Coxhead	6	0	16	0
Carnegy	11	1	28	2
Strick	4	0	28	0

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Sassniss" in his letter to you in your issue of the 29th ultimo, on the subject of "University Examinations," gallantly defends the Indian graduates, and seems to be quite angry at the suggestion of M. A. A. that Examiners should be other than Professors. To his question that there is no harm, in appointing the "Dons" as Examiners, the answer is that there is some harm; for as the Dons always give out the important passages and paragraphs in the course of their lectures, as also questions and answers bearing on them, it stands to reason, that the Dons, now Examiners, may give the very questions solution of which the all absorbing graduate, has at his finger's end. I do not suggest, in the least that that might be the case, intentionally on the part of the Dons; but it is quite possible accidentally. The other part of his letter seems a huge joke. What cram on the decrease! Ye gods! As for his contention that students of the last decades, are not superior to those of this day, I presume that he is hinting at some hidden light, which is as yet to loom over the horizon. This is indeed a pleasure to come. But the assertion that such scholars as the Hon'ble P. M. Metha, Ranade (Justice) Dr. Bhandarker, the late Telang, Karkaria, are inferior to those modern scholars, is to say the least, only anticipatory.—Yours, etc.,

July 1. ERIS.

[We have also received a letter from "a graduate" but unfortunately it is far too long for publication Ed.]

ALUMINIUM.

TO THE EDIROR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am returning to Madras this evening, I should like before leaving Bombay to take an opportunity of thanking you for the cordial way in which you have rendered me assistance in bringing to the notice of the public in this city the efforts I have been making in the School of Arts in Madras, to introduce Aluminium as a metal better suited to the requirements of the people of this country than either brass, copper, or German Silver. I am glad to say that very considerable interest has been excited in this undertaking, and as I am unable to remain here any longer I have placed the matter in the hands of Mr. S. M. Rutnagur of the *Indian Textile Journal* to whom any enquiries may be made.—Yours, &c.

ALFRED CHATTERTON.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A FEW minutes after one o'clock on Ascot Cup Day, a glimpse of scarlet liveries announced the arrival of the Royal procession. The Prince of Wales, looking remarkably well, wore a light racing coat, which he quickly discarded on reaching the enclosure. The Princess also had prepared for emergencies for she had donned a serviceable cloak. I noticed her afterwards standing with the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Christian in the balcony of the Royal box. She was wearing a charming heliotrope dress with a large bunch of yellow flowers at her waist, and looked as youthful as ever. The eagerness of those who crowded to peep at her would be a sufficient proof, if proof were needed, of her popularity. Five horses turned out for the Tirty-fifth Biennial Stakes. Sandia, with C. Wood up, was a hot favourite, and Mr. Lorillard's horse justified the support he received by winning easily with a length and a-half to spare. A tremendous struggle for second place ended in a dead heat between La Fiere and Tom Cringle. Mr. C. D. Rose's Convict was the favourite for the Thirty-sixth New Biennial Stakes, but though Sam Loates road all he knew he could not reach The Reeve, who won after a fine race. The hour's interval for lunch scattered the spectators over the course. About the entrance to the luncheon-rooms a hot and hungry crowd gathered, upon which the fortunate few who had secured places in the balcony gazed with mild commiseration. After lunch the seats on the broad lawn under the shade of the trees were soon occupied. Anything more unlike the noise and heat of the ordinary racecourse than the lawn presents it would be difficult to imagine. Instead of the raucous cries of bookmakers and the distant roar of steam roundabouts, &c., a gentle hush reigns, broken only by the occosional murmur of voices and the strains of a fine military string band. From the lawn many people strayed to the paddock as three o'clock approaced, for the race of the day, the Gold Cup, was next on the card.

The exporting of Galtee More, last year's triple crown winner, to Russia, had robbed the race of much of its interest. The mention of Russia conjures up memories of the years when the Gold Cup at Ascot was inseparably connected with the Emperor Nicholas, who then ruled the land of Muscovy. When that Emperor visited England in 1844 he was hugely delighted with Ascot. Indeed, after seeing the race for the Ascot Cup, he begged to be allowed to present a piece of plate, worth £500 each year, to be called the Emperor's Plate, to take the place of the old Gold Cup. The outbreak of the Crimean War, however, led to the new title being dropped and the old again substituted. But if a horse carrying Russian colours was not included in the list of starters, no less than four French horses put in an appearance. Indeed, the race had something of a cosmopolitan aspect, for, beside the French contingent, America was represented by Cartouche III., and at one time it seemed probable that Newhaven II. would appear for the Australian colonies. The crowd round M. Blanc's three horses was naturally very great. The animals all looked exceedingly well; Masque II., slightly the tallest of the three, being much admired. M. Bremond's Elf II., another visitor, is a long low horse with any amount of strength. Amongst the English contingent The Rush was the general favourite, though Bay Ronald found many supporters. Bay Ronald was looking superb, though his uncertain temper was manifested by dangerous lashing out, which kept the spectators at a respectful distance. History is another fine animal with a doubtful temper.

Two notable events has the cricket week presented us with. The first is the downfall of Surrey against Yorkshire. We need not linger on the game for the tale is now as one that is told. The defeat of Surrey by an innings and 121 runs in the course of two days' play is a staggering accomplishment on which we may warmly congratulate our neighbours. From the position of the game on Wednesday morning everybody expected that the struggle would be close and keen. The stand made by Hirst and Haigh for a ninth wicket was almost unprecedented. In two hours and twenty minutes they carried the overnight score from 142 to 297, an addition of not less than 155, the partnership altogether realising 192 runs. We can only name one feat to rank with it, and that, fortunately, remains unique in the annals of the game. It was the stand made by Briggs and Pilling for Lancashire against Surrey at Aigburth in July, 1885, for the last wicket of all, producing 173 runs. In 1894 Hirst and Moerhouse put on 176 for the ninth wicket of Yorkshire at Clifton against Gloucestershire. Both men were not out, the innings, like that on Wednesday, being declared closed. Another big stand, followed by the closing of the innings, was that of Ward and Briggs against Sussex at Old Trafford in July, 1890. The first day was wet, and on the second there was very little play. On the third day the two players put on 215 without being parted, and the innings was closed at 246 for two wickets. Then Sussex collapsed, two innings realising 35 and 24 only. Wainwright and the colt Rhodes, assisted by David Hunter behind the wicket, did all the mischief last week with the Surrey batsman. The bowlers took twenty wickets between them, while Hunter had his name eight times on the score sheet, stumping six and catching two. In the second innings of Surrey the bowling figures were wonderful. Wainwright got three wickets for ten runs and Rhodes seven for 24. Rhodes bowled half a dozen overs without any success, and then went on to secure the last seven wickets. To say that the collapse of Surrey is remarkable is to put things midly indeed. The wicket on which Hirst and Haigh made so many runs in the morning could not have been so very curious in the afternoon as to account for the bad eminence to which Surrey lifted themselves. Rhodes, who is a precious possession to his side, simply tricked—Mr. C. B. Fry would use the word 'diddled,' which has a certain savoury sound—the Surrey men out.

The second interesting match of the week was that between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire at Bristol. It resulted, as everybody expected it would, in a draw. The Grace eleven claimed a monopoly of the wicket for practically two full days. The third day was given to the Nottingham men, who of course managed to keep up their end, though they had enormously the worst of the match. On the Australian system of playing to a finish Gloucester would no doubt have won. The question is, Did Grace do right in allowing his men to stay so long at the wicket and to compile this (for Gloucestershire) record score? He has been blamed in that he did not let his men get out on Friday, when they had made, say, 500. Grace knows pretty well what he is doing. With Arthur Shrewsbury and William Gunn and A. O. Jones, not to mention some others, against him, he must have felt certain enough that (unless rain came) the chances of a victory to his side were not rosy. He knew, too, that Gloucertershire, while she might do fairly well, was not in the race for the championship. That no doubt is why he chose to establish a record rather than take a remote chance of victory. Grace himself led the way to the vast total achieved by wearing down the Nottingham bowling. Then three of the young amateurs who promise so well for the future of the county took up the tale, each getting beyond his hundred. Troup was in a sense the hero of the match, but his play must have been very slow, for it took him eight hours and ten minutes to make his runs. Young Townsend, son of a famous Gloucester man, Frank Townsend, played very fast for his century, and C. O. H. Swell put the seal on his previous brilliant performances this year. All cricketers have a sentimental interest in the fortunes of Gloucestershire. It is delightful to them that the county which long ago E. M., W. G., and G. F. Grace raised to the position of champions should be in such good form again.

One of the best of a number of fine games of tennis played yesterday was that in the open singles between S. H. Smith, of Stroud, and R. F. Doherty, the English champion. Doherty retired at the end of the third set, no doubt saving himself for the doubles, in which he was to play later; but in the state of the score at the time, and what one may call the trend of the game, it is not unfair to assume that Smith would have won had the match been fought out. The play was almost entirely from the back of the court, and it was a case of forehand against back hand all through. Nobody plays the forehand stroke better and stronger than Smith. He plays it so well, indeed, that it becomes a source of weakness to him, for he uses it for almost all purposes. Doherty opposed it with the backhand stroke, with which he gets very accurate results, and there were long interchanges in which the two methods of working were both seen to perfection. Backhand, as practised by the champion, won in the first set at 63; but the second set fell to forehand at 62, and in the third it had again the best of it, the set finishing with the score at 62 in Smith's favour. It was then that Doherty

retired. The score does not at all represent the stubbornness of the play. There were frequent deuces, and in one game it was called seven times. The second round in the open singles is now completed. The men left in are Hobart and E. R. Allen, Smith and H. L. Doherty.

Miss Martin beat Miss Speedman in the open singles and will now mett Miss Robb in the final round. In the gentlemen's doubles there were several excellent matches. Perhaps the best was that between the Dohertys and Hobart and Boucher. The first set ran to 22 games, and in several there were frequent deuces. It fell to the Dohertys, and was really the deciding set. The second they won at 64 and the third at 61. Had there been two Hobarts instead of a Hobart and a Boucher the result would probably have been different. The American seems now to have quite recovered his form. Hillyard and Smith beat the Risleys with something in hand, through the latter played very well, particularly in the last two sets. The second round of the All England mixed doubles was finished in the course of the day. H. "Roberts" and Mrs. Kirky have now to meet Smith and Miss Steedman, and Hillyard and Miss Dyas have to meet H. L. Doherty and Mrs. Hillyard. Rapid progress has been made in the various handicaps. It is perhaps a question to be asked why in these events so very many of the matches are decided by a walk over.

This great, laborious "open Golf championship" is over, and it has settled nothing and proved nothing. The only justification for a 72-hole competition would be that it should settle or prove something, and it has done neither. It marks a resolute attempt to reduce fluking to a minimum, and fluking is the salt of the game of golf. The alteration of the competition from 36 holes to 72 was intended to make a better test and to ensure the victory of the best performer. In this respect it cannot be denied that it has been successful. No one competitor stands conspicuously above his fellows in these 72-hole affairs. To find the steadiest and most enduring golfer it would be necessary to go on, round after round, until the leader was some twenty strokes better than his nearest followers. Then he might fairly be considered as the champion at this particular form of exercise, though not at golf.

I am told—I do not take much account of such things—that since the institution of the 72-hole competition the leader at the end of the first day has never won, and presently we shall find that competitors will take some pains to avoid the position. Who can doubt, that, if the meeting were extended to a third and a fourth day, the order would be changed again and again? Of course, we all knew that Vardon and Park, Mr. Hilton and Mr. Tait would be high up in the list, and that one or other of them should be a stroke or two better or worse is not really important. Mr. Hilton, apart from a single unhappy stroke on the first day, seems to have performed better than anybody. This stroke changed a probable three-hole into an eight. In a match, in a game, this would be retrieved, but there can be no effective test where cause and effect are so disproportionate.

As to the final list, one is, perhaps, faintly surprised to find Herd's name eighteenth, and slightly amused to see that Andrew Kirkaldy ranks twenty-second as an "open" golfer. The fact is that in golf, as in every other game, it is the struggle that is interesting and not the result, and this particular form of competition seems specially designed to dilute the interest. Certainly crowds of people follow the likely men, and watch their final rounds with feverish interest. It may be conceded that the last stages may be exciting in their way, but the preparatory huge dead lift, the terrible harassing grind, constitute one of the most curious examples of the tendency to take the wrong turn which seems to be characteristic of modern sporting developments. The dull notion that we are to be perpetually measuring and testing instead of playing might gain some respect were it not that, as a test of the particular qualities that make the game valuable this open championship is a complete failure.

It is a depressing consideration that of the 76 competitors there is only one, Vardon, who is completely satisfied with the result. The others are disappointed, some of them frantically disappointed. Here seems to be a weak place in the pastimes of which we are so proud, and it is not confined to stroke competitions. The majority of players at most of our gamos are doomed to continual irritating failures. If a party of men go out for a walk over the hills on a spring day, lunch at a country inn, and return home with handfuls of flowers and little pails of cream, everyone is quite content. There will be no recurring nightmare of short putts which will not go straight and the drives which bury themselves in the sand. Yet a game, played in the right spirit and lost, should not leave distressing memories. A game should be a joyful exercise, a skilful disposition of exuberance, not a close mechanical toil. It would be at least a step in the right direction to alter the character of the "open championship," and it is surely time that golfers bestirred themselves to substitute something for this ridiculous competition. Nevertheless I must admit that I have not seen one of the meetings, and there may be some mysterious charm about them that cannot be reported. I shall certainly go next year or the year after, whenever it is decided to hold one at Trafford Park.

On the majority of rivers salmon fishers have been ill-rewarded for their labours of late. An exception, however, must to made in the case of the Aberdeenshire Dee, which, since a spate early in the month, has yielded well. In a single day recently the guests of Sir William Brooks killed twenty-nine salmon on the Glentana water, and fair sport has been obtained on other reaches. Two fish scaling 32lb. apiece were landed last week from Major Traherne's water on the Shannon. The Major, by the way, when in his prime, was the best salmon fisher of his day. He uses a greenheart rod, and can cover an immense extent of water—forty yards—with ease. He is also well skilled in the habits of salmon, and has devoted much attention to their life history. Captain Sandeman, who last week killed a grand 35-pounder on the Usk, is another well-known performer with the salmon rod. At one period he was in the front rank of steeplechase riders, thus proving that love of fishing is not incompatible with prowess in the huntingfield or "between the flags." The river Awe, Argyllshire, fishes well for salmon during July, provided the river be in ply. Some of the pools require long casting, and wading, if not indispensable, is an assistance towards success. A visitor at the Taynailt Hotel lately killed a fine salmon of 36lb.

Coarse fish come in season on the 16th, and as all varieties enjoyed a favourable breeding season and are forward in condition, sport should be brisk from the commencement. Fly fishing for dace is a branch of angling which receives too little attention. They rise quite as freely as trout, and afford excellent sport for their size. They may be caught where the stream runs swift and shallow over a gravel bed, or where it swirls more slowly into deeper water. Ordinary trout flies are effective, and a gentle placed on the hook often renders it more attractive. A fat chub, too, is worthy of the fly-fisher's skill. These fish are found in the quiet reaches where the current has worked holes near the bank, and dapping with natural flies between overhanging boughs is very deadly. The tackle should be stout, as there is often little enough space in which to play your fish.

The main hatch of grouse was everywhere later than usual, in fact I should not be surprised to hear that eggs were still lying in the nests on some of the higher moors of Scotland. On the best Yorkshire moors prospects are not especially bright. On the famous Wemmergill shootings, leased by Lord Westbury, a good many nests contained no more than six to eight eggs; and the heather a fortnight ago was in a very unsatisfactory state on the high ground. At that time there was no sign of any young growth, a state of affairs which is almost unprecedented at this late season. Should the growth of the young shoots be delayed much longer, serious losses, and possibly disease, must be expected among the young broods. I have received more favourable reports from the Broomhead Moors, near Sheffield. There was a good show of eggs, which hatched out well, and if the weather be propitious coveys should be strong when the shooting season arrives. The young birds are now in the most critical stage of their existence, and easily fall victims to adverse conditions of climate. Often the fairest prospects have been ruined by a heavy and continuous rainfall about this period.

The law for years has recognised the cycle as a carriage, but there yet remain many drivers on whom the force of that fact has not yet dawned, and who think a cyclist fair game for attack. Therefore, although the fact is trite enough, insistence on it by the bench is always welcome. In a recent case, when a farmer ran into a youth on the road near Boston, the chairman of the magistrates lectured the defendant, pointing out the rights of riders, and fined the man a shilling. Whereupon he waxed wroth and cried out that it was a shame, and that he would no more drive to Boston. Walk he would, rather, or take the train. This form of revenge is most excellent, and if every other convicted offender of this type elected similarly to absent himself from the roads in future everybody would be well pleased.

The usual pattern of saddle has only one means of effecting any adjustment of the tension of the leather, namely by a screw concealed beneath the peak. The adjustment so provided tightens the top of the saddle centrally only, but the sagging occurs at each end of the back portion of the leather, the portion pressed on—or that should be pressed on in a carefully designed saddle—by the sitting bones. A new departure in saddle adjustment has been introduced, abolishing the peak screw, and providing instead to adjusting screws at the back of the saddle, close to where the strap slits for carrying the tool bag occur, and a third central one. This ought to allow of great nicety of adjustment, and afford a means for correcting the unequal stretch that sometimes happens in saddles that have been a long while in use.

A correspondent who rides a tricycle has been much troubled with punctures, although his district is one where the roads are good, and he desires to know whether he is right in assuming that a tricycle, having three tracks, is three times as liable to puncture as a bicycle, which has only one. The experience of most tricyclists is not in accordance with this, many finding it safe to use far lighter tyres on a three-wheeler than on a safety to do similar work, because of the load being divided between two drivers, and the absence of the side roll inseparable from a safety driving wheel whenever it is out of the vertical. Although there is a greater chance of a tricycle wheel neeting a cause of puncture (assuming that "puncture-mixture" is uniformly strewed over a road) the force with which each driving wheel meets that obstacle is less, and objects that would pierce a safety tyre heavily loaded will not harm the less weighted side wheel of a tricycle.

A novelty in spectacular cycling has been put on the boards of a London music-hall, in the form of a home trainer race. The home trainers used are not the stationary kind, with a dial driven in view of the spectators, but the more modern variety, in which the bicycle rests on a wheeled framework, so that the riders actually travel, but the gearing is so arrange that the pedalling which would carry one a mile only carries the machines forward a distance of fifteen feet. So the perfomers can really compete, though the absence of windage makes it impossible to compare the times done in this manner with those actually accomplished on the track. The effect of fast travelling is introduced by the scenery travelling in the opposite direction to the riders.

The Oxford and Cambridge Polo match was played at Hurlingham on June 13. Oxford won easily by fifteen goals to none.

The Oxford University A. C. vs. London A. C. This contest took place on the University running ground on June 15. Oxford winning by four events to three. The visitors were minus the services of W. Fitzherbert in the quarter mile, but otherwise had a very good team. G. C. Vassall performed splendidly in the long jump, clearing 22ft. 8in. A. M. Hollins's 51 3-5s. for the quarter mile and Dr. H. A. Munro's easy win in the two miles in 9m. 46s. were other creditable performances.

The preliminary heats of the Oxford University Challenge Sculls were rowed on June 9. There were six entries. Last year's winner, C. K. Philips, New College, did not compete, and the first heat was between M. Sands, New College, and G. W. Knight, Exeter, the latter having first station. Sands gained slightly at the start. Coming through the Gut Knight had the misfortune to run into a punt, which put him out of the race, and Sands finished at his leisure. In the second heat there was a fine struggle between J. A. Tinne, University, the reserve man of this year's eight, and R. O. Pitman, New College, the winning bow. Rowing a long, powerful stroke Tinne, who had first station, at once drew away, and at the Long Bridges he led by a length. This advantage he increased somewhat along the Green Bank, but nearing the crossing Pitman materially reduced the deficit, and he continued to gain until passing the Cherwell, where Tinne made another good effort, and won an exciting race by a quarter of a length. C. D. Burnell, Magdalen, and H. B. Money Coutts drew byes.

The summer term eight-oar races of the C.U.B.C. were brought to an end on June 11. The event of the year has been the substitution of first Trinity for Trinity Hall as head of the river. Having made their bump after a race well rowed out to nearly the finish of the course, First Trinity easily maintained their position. To the coaching of the veteran old Blue (Mr. J. B. Close) much of the crew's success is undoubtedly due. The other bumps made on June 11 in the First Division were that of Emmanuel by Third Trinity, King's by Emmanuel second, and Lady Margaret second by Christ's. The Christ's crew won their oars, having ascended into the first division from the second, and made five bumps in the four nights. In the Second Division Caius second regained its position as sandwich boat; Peterhouse won their oars by a fourth bump; Selwyn bumped Sidney, and Queens' defeated Downing.

Lord Hawke has received replies from 11 first-class counties to his letter suggesting that the Marylebone Club should call a meeting of the counties to consider his proposal that next summer the whole control of the test matches should be in the hands of the M.C.C. The replies are all favourable to the idea of a meeting and that the M.C.C. should appoint a chairman.

A very successful termination of the Thames season was made on Saturday with the open-water racing from the Nore to Dover. A splendid sailing breeze prevailed from start to finish. At the outset the Ailsa went away at a pace suggestive of an exceptionally fast passage, but misfortune continued to follow Mr. F. Jameson's yawl, which was sailed outside the Channel when off Princes lightship, and as a consequence got ashore on the Shingles. Happily, the sea was but slight, and it was almost dead low water, and with the rising flood she came off without assistance or damage. Bona afterwards sailed the course alone, the Ailsa coming through the Downs.

The yachts competing on Monday in the Straits of Dover had a splendid sailing breeze to try their abilities, and for the first time Ailsa vanquished the Bona. It was a test on every point of sailing and fought out without even the suspicion of a fluke, and the check Bona experienced in her triumphal march was most decisive. Ailsa has this season been haunted by misfortune, and her victory was generally popular.

The German Emperor has informed the Marquis of Ormonde that he intends giving a second and a third prize in the race from Dover to Heligoland.

THE Rev. "Prophet" Baxter explains to the "Daily News" that the "Christian Herald Company (Ltd.), of which he is managing director, is the tenant of the premises at 20, Tudor-street, and having decided to erect larger and more commodious premises upon this site, it has become necessary to apply to the Corporation of the City of London for an extension of the existing lease of twenty years to eighty years, as it would be contrary to every sound principle of business to erect a new building that will cost £15,000 upon land held under a lease of only twenty years, seeing that the building would become the property of the Corporation at the end of that time and hence its estimated value as a property would be rapidly diminishing every year and would be quite an adequate security for a mortgage for the cost of its erection." The prophetical view held by myself and others is that according to Daniel's dates a Ten-kingdomed Confederacy prefigured by the Ten-horned Wild Beast will be formed by wars and volutions in a year or two, and that the personal descent of Christ at Jerusalem at the battle of Armageddon to reign over the nations of the earth for 1000 years, may be expected at Easter in 1908. During that millennium the earth and its nations, with their commerce, agriculture, and industrial pursuits, will continue as now, with the exception that righteousness will prevail instead of wickedness, and "they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks.' Religious newspapers will require to be printed and published as much, and even more then than even now and the end of the world, in the sense of the general conflagration, does not take place until the termination of the 1,000 years, as stated in Revelation xx."

THE WASTE OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the members of the Corporation by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to urgently press on the attention of the Corporation the necessity of adopting the meter system in connection with the distribution of water in the City of Bombay. During the last few months, in consultation with the Health Officer and the Executive and Water Engineers, the matter has received my special attention, and I now propose to place before the Corporation, some of the salient facts and points of this somewhat difficult and complex subject.

2. Up to the end of the present financial year the expenditure on the capital account of water works has amounted to Rs. 2,78,81,627. To pay 5 per cent. on this outlay a net revenue of nearly 14 lakhs should be realized. The result of 11 years' working, from 1886-97, has been a total deficit of 33 lakhs, or an average loss of 3 lakhs per annum. Since 1886 there has never been a surplus. Allowing for leakage, water used for public purposes, and a certain quantity passing through meters unregistered, about 30 millions of gallons a day are available for supply to the city. If the whole of this amount were revenue-producing instead of being largely wasted, there should be little difficulty in paying 5 per cent. on capital and also providing a margin for maintenance and collection of dues.

3. The quantity of water approximately supplied to the city at present is as follows:—

From Tansa	21 1-2 million gallons daily.	
" Vehar	10 "	"
" Tulsi	4 1-2 "	"

It is thus distributed—

	Gallons.		Per cent.
Sold by meter for trade purposes...	1,705,000		4·74
Sold to Kurla and Bandora	128,000		·36
Used by the Municipality for street watering...	80,000	827,000	2·3
Flushing sewers...	747,000		
Domestic consumption (of this nearly 3 per cent. is now sold by meter)...	29,740,000		82·6
Leakage, say...	3,600,000		10·0
	36,000,000		100

4. I have adopted the percentage of leakage taken by a former Water Engineer, Mr. Tomlinson, and though I think his figures somewhat excessive, an accurate check is not yet available. The present Water Engineer, Mr. Fairlie Bruce, is carrying on a systematic search for leaks from the mains by means of Deacon's meters, and several have already been discovered and repaired.

5. The quantity of water used for domestic purposes alone represents a consumption of 36 gallons a head, with an estimated population of 821,764; reduced by at least 100,000 owing to plague mortality and flight, the actual consumption may be taken at nearly 40 gallons per head. Nor does this wasteful consumption stop here; for if the quantity were available and a full pressure could always be maintained, there can be no doubt that under existing conditions at least double the above figure, or about 80 gallons per head, would be consumed.

6. To provide for a consumption of water even within those wide limits, every district of the city has to be kept for a great part of each day under pressures so light as to be useless for extinguishing fire, and much damage is liable to be done before the various valves can be manipulated so as to obtain a proper pressure as was lately exemplified by the fire at the Plague Hospital. In addition to this the necessity of constantly opening and closing sluice valves is a fruitful source of leaks, as the water ram so caused produces strains often equal to 100 lbs. per square inch, frequently blowing joints or bursting pipes. In addition to this a larger staff of sluicemen is needed, while the inconvenience and expense to which private consumers living in high houses are put from lack of pressure has for several years been a constant and just source of complaint in several districts of the City.

7. There can be no doubt that the major part of the water brought in is absolutely run to waste, to a certain extent, by reason of defective fittings but principally through taps being deliberately left running. The inspectors searching for leaks at night report that they constantly hear water passing through house connections; moreover the meter diagrams show that taps must be constantly left running in order to account for the amount of water passing. So much water is wasted that even at night the Tansa main never fills up sufficiently to overflow at Ghat Kooper, whereas under proper conditions the water should never fall appreciably below that level.

8. The Water Engineer informs me that from a long series of experiments conducted on his own premises in South America he found that from 14 to 15 gallons per head afforded an ample supply without any undue restriction. Professor Rankine gives 7 to 15 gallons as a fair rate for domestic consumption. In many towns of Italy it only reaches the lower of these figures. In the midland cities of England, where great attention has been paid to the reduction of waste, less than 20 gallons a head are used for all purposes. In India, Madras uses only 16 gallons a head, Baroda 17 3-4, Lucknow 15, and there are a number of towns in India using a still less quantity. In a particular chawl in Bombay where a meter had been fixed the consumption fell to 16 gallons. All this goes to prove that there is a waste in this City, which, at the lowest computation, amounts to about 20 gallons a head and further presents no redeeming features. The cost of pumping is enormously increased thereby, and where the surplus water fails to reach the drains it waterlogs the foundations of houses and raises the level of the subsoil water, thus producing a most injurious effect on the public health and increasing to an alarming extent phthisis, fevers and pulmonary diseases. I shall show by the Health Officer's report the general adverse effect of the introduction of Tansa water on the health of the northern portion of the city, owing to unlimited waste and the absence of proper means of carrying off the vast volume of water daily poured in.

9. In most large cities of the United States much the same system prevailed as here. An unrestricted use of water was allowed until it became the custom to estimate for a consumption of 150 gallons a head, and even that allowance was often found insufficient. The result was that every two or three years additional water-works had to be constructed and further supplies brought in till at last the Municipalities were compelled to adopt the meter system. As an example of this state of things, St. Louis, Jersey City, Atlanta may be cited. It is stated with regard to "Richmond" that the result was to increase the average pressures by 11 to 16 feet, and to effect a saving per service of 12,000 gallons per month; so at the same rate in Bomby there would be a saving of seven million gallons per day.

10. The total number of connections in Bombay is about 19,400; of these about 10 per cent. are metered, leaving about 17,500 unmetered. It would involve too large an outlay of capital to place meters all at once on so many connections, but one ward might be taken in hand first of all, the results carefully observed, and, if satisfactory, the system applied to the whole city. There would be a permanent increase in the cost of the maintenance branch for meter repairs and for inspection, but this would probably be balanced by a reduction in the waste-registering prevention staff. As regards the class of meters to be used "Frost's" are about the best. They are known as "Positive" meters and measure the actual quantity passed by the strokes of a piston being of the same type as "Kennedy's" but more compact. The "Inferential" meters such as "Siemen's" measure by means of a small wheel like a turbine, the quantity passed for every revolution being found by experiment. They have the advantage over "Positive" meters in only costing one-third of the price and are sufficiently accurate for ordinary domestic purposes. There is, however, this objection to them that while the "Positive" meter measures water equally accurately under all conditions the "Inferential" meter cannot be relied on to measure small quantities; a half-inch meter, for example, will usually pass 10 or 12 gallons an hour without indicating at all, and with a flow of under 40 or 50 gallons per hour it is not reliable, while very light pressures militate against its accuracy. "Inferential" meters are therefore specially unsuited to positions at great distance from the mains or where water is supplied to a cistern with a ball cock, as in such cases a large quantity of water will pass unmeasured. Although, therefore, for financial reasons it may be necessary to generally adopt "Inferential" meter, there may be cases in which the "Positive" meter should be used. In some cases, too, such as chawls and small houses, it may be advantageous as an alternative to fixing a meter to place a self-closing wall fountain such as "Kennedy's" in some position outside the house where it could be easily seen.

11. If meters were universally adopted, it is not too much to expect that the consumption would be reduced to 20 gallons a head. With a population by that time of 900,000, a total of 18 millon gallons a day would be consumed, leaving a balance of 11 3-4 millions which could be largely disposed of for trade purposes. The following direct advantages would ensue:—

a. The health of the City would be greatly benifited.

b. The constant addition to the ever-encroaching subsoil water would be largely reduced.

c. Efficient pressures could be maintained throughout the island both for domestic and fire-extinguishing purposes.

d. The waste prevention staff, as far as domestic consumption is concerned, might be reduced to almost nil, while a smaller number of sluicemen would suffice and fewer leaks occur, thus reducing the cost of maintenance in so far that under the meter system this establishment would be available for reading the meters.

e. The revenue as far as can be judged must benefit and the price of water be reduced for all purposes.

f. Industries of all kinds would be promoted by a cheaper and more plentiful water-supply.

It has been urged against the adoption of the meter system that it would lead people to undue economy in water to the detriment of their health. This has however never been found to be the case where the sale of water by meter has been adopted. It has also been frequently stated that meters overmeasure. Very rarely meters have been found to measure 5 to 10 per cent. fast owing to pieces of dirt sticking in the opening of the wheel, but in the vast majority of cases the registration is in favour of the consumer owing to the fact that the smaller the discharge from a rotary meter the greater the slip which is increased by reduction of pressure; hence meters at the extremity of a long-connection are less accurate than those near the main. Payment by measure is obviously the fairest method of payment as it is very unjust that people who are careful should have to pay for the extravagance of others in the case of water any more than in that of gas, and no one would think of suggesting that gas should be supplied unmetered.

12. The only alternative to a reduction of the consumption is an increase in the quantity of water supplied as the present condition is rapidly becoming intolerable. With a population which cannot at the present moment exceed 750,000 the pressures are defective throughout the island, and in the course of two or three years when returning prosperity and freedom from the ravages of plague will have probably brought the population up to at least 900,000, the present water-supply under existing conditions will be wholly inadequate. To increase the supply it would be necessary to duplicate the 48" siphons on the Tansa line or 27 1-4 miles of piping; this, at 1 3-4 lakh per mile and allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies, would cost upwards of 58 lakhs including the raising of the dam without estimating for the additional distribution pipes that would be required in the City, and would swell the total to at least 65 lakhs. Such an undertaking would even when completed contain no element of finality, as it is clear from the way in which the pressures are run down at present that the additional 22 million gallons a day would all be used up as fast as it came in, and things would very shortly revert to their existing condition. Such an outlay as that required by the duplication of the Tansa pipe line is clearly unnecessary and absolutely impracticable in the present financial condition of the City. It would merely have the effect of increasing enormously the present evils arising from waste of water, and while only temporarily assisting the pressures would in a very short time enhance the waste of water per head to upwards of 50 gallons a day. The introduction of the meter system would obviate such an expenditure for another 25 years, by which time the whole drainage system of the City, surface, subsoil and sewerage, will have enormously developed and the introduction of a further supply from Tansa under the meter system can be contemplated without alarm.

13. I have now placed the general features of the existing system before the Corporation, and will proceed to discuss as far as possible the practical application of the measures I urge. The first question to be considered is the system to be adopted for charging for the consumption of water by meter measurement. I have considered the various proposals set forth by the Executive Engineer and the past and the present Water Engineers, and am of opinion that those advanced by Mr. Murzban in the 28th para. of his report No. 12905, dated 20th December 1893, should be adopted with certain modifications. That officer's proposals are as follows, *viz.*—

(1) That water-tax should be levied at 4 per cent. on the rateable value for all water used for domestic purposes.

(2) That, in consideration of the water-tax above referred to, the consumer shall be entitled to take by measurement a quantity not exceeding the equivalent of the amount of tax at 2 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(3) That an extra charge of three annas per 1,000 gallons should be made on all properties in which a larger quantity than that allowed above is used.

(4) The present system of charging for water by measurement through meter in certain cases, including Government, or by compounded sums should be continued.

(5) All meters should be fixed and maintained at Municipal expense.

The modification I propose in the above are that in item (2) the quantity of water to be given in consideration of the water-tax should be calculated at 2½ annas per 1,000 gallons, and in item (3) the extra charge should be 6 annas for 1,000 gallons instead of 3 annas.

14. The reasons for my assuming a rate of 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons in item (2) of the Executive Engineer's proposals is that, taking the gross water supply per diem at 36 million gallons and the annual expenditure thereon at Rs. 18,10,000, the cost price per 1,000 gallons of supply, exclusive of leakage and water used for Municipal purposes, works out to about 2·2 annas. This accords with the estimated rate of 2 annas per 1,000 gallons entered in para. 28 (2) of the Executive Engineer's report No 12905, dated 20th December 1893. On the whole I think that this rate may be assumed in calculating the quantity of water permissible on the assessment in order to pay for the loss of water by leakage, for road watering, flushing the drains, playing the public fountains and the cost of repairs to meters, an additional half-anna should be charged. This rate of nealy 2 3-4 annas per 1,000 gallons would be excessive, and I am therefore of opinion that only 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons should be assumed for calculating the quantity of water to be supplied.

I assume 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for the extra supply, because 3 annas would be too small a charge for the extra consumption, and the Standing Committee had sanctioned that rate for domestic supply by meter measurement to houses with gardens during the last year.

The reform must be introduced gradually and experimentally owing to the great cost of the meters and the necessity of observing the results from the application of a portion of the scheme before adopting the whole. In my opinion this experiment should be first tried in the Bhuleshwar District.

The accompanying statement marked A will show that even at the low rate of 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons people residing in some of the poorest districts, namely in E, F and G Wards, would receive in lieu of the water-tax about 8,5·60 and 7·20 gallons per head per day, and it would be imprudent to reduce these quantities by increasing the proposed rate of 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons. The statement also show that, taking the City as a whole, each individual will obtain on an average 13·20 gallons daily in consideration of the water-tax at the rate of 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons.

15. Turning now to the financial aspect of the question, I may state that my object throughout these proposals has been to avoid any diminution in the existing water revenue, whatever the consumption may be. At this stage, however, it would be impossible to gauge the probability of increase in the water revenue as that would depend on the quantity of water actually used by the people when the meter system is in force. It may however be noted that; if the revenue was not augmented from domestic consumption, there would be a large supply available for trade purposes. The accompanying statement shows the increase in the revenue per day on the supposition that each person consumed daily one gallon over and above the quantity permissible under the assessment.

16. Taking for example the Bhuleshwar section, the average quantity of water allowable per head per day calculated on the water tax would be 20·40 gallons at the rate of 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons, and there would be an extra daily income of Rs. 14·39 if each person used only one gallon daily over and above the 20·40 gallons at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, the rate proposed for excess consumption. As stated above for the City as a whole, the average quantity of water allowable per head per day in lieu of the water tax would be 13·20 gallons. while the enhanced daily income from the extra consumption per head per day of one gallon would be Rs. 308·16. If the whole domestic supply now used were consumed under the meter system with the excess consumption charged for at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, the revenue now derived from water will be increased by Rs. 25,85,940 as detailed below:—

Total quantity of water now consumed for domestic purposes as per Mr. Bruce's estimate	29,740,000 gallons.	
Quantity that would be allowed on assessment at 13·20 gallons per head per day: population by last census, 821.764 × 13·20 gallons...	10,847,285	"
Balance ...	18,892,715 gallons.	

Annual revenue that would be derived from the sale of the above ballance at 6 annas per 1,000 gallons: 18,892,715 by 365 by 6-16 by 1-1000 = Rs. 25,85,940.

17. The question of the intial cost of the meters next demands attention. Both Messrs. Tomlinson and Bruce are of opinion that, considering the heavy cost of the "Positive" meters, those of the "Inferential" type will have to be adopted in this city, and the calculations here set forth will be made on that basis. It may however occasionally be necessary to use a "Positive" meter where the positions are such that an "Inferential" meter might fail to give correct results. The cost of each of these "Inferential" meters is Rs. 35, and their average life may be taken at 25 years. The major part at least of the establishment now employed in waste prevention could devote their attention to meter readings, and for that purpose probably no more establishment would be required. Some additional establishment will however be required for removing, testing and repairing the meters, which will number approximately 19,400. On this account, at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per meter per annum, I anticipate an expenditure of Rs. 48,500.

18. Turning again to the Bhuleshwar Ward as the one selected for the initial experiment in water meters, I shall now attempt to arrive at an approximate idea of the financial results. It must however be remembered that there are no data available to show the amount of water which may be used over and above that allowed on assessment lines. That amount in Bhuleshwar would come to 20·40 gallons per head per diem, while the average consumption under present conditions reaches the wasteful total of 36 gallons per head per day. Assuming that each individual would consume about 5 gallons over and above that allowable per head per diem under the assessment, and taking the cost of the meters as Rs. 35 each and that of the annual testing and repairing establishment at Rs. 2-8-0 per meter, the financial results will work out as follows:—

Initial Outlay.

Providing and fixing 1,101 meters at Rs. 35 per each meter ...	Rs.	38,535
Add—10 per cent. for fixing and contingencies...	"	3,854
Total initial outlay...	Rs.	42,389

The situation is summed up as follows:—

That a scandalous waste of water prevails throughout the City, amounting to something like 20 gallons a head,

That, in consequence, the enormous water supply of upwards of 30 million gallons daily is totally inadequate to produce the necessary presures, and while consumers are put to great trouble from want of a proper supply in evelated houses and positions throughout the City, there is at the same time no adequate pressure for a great portion of the day to deal successfully with the extinguishment of conflagrations.

That this state of things has become intolerable and better pressures must be obtained to supply the needs of an ever-growing population and protect the City from the danger of fire.

That better pressures can only be brought about in two days,—namely, the curtailment of waste by the introduction of the meter system, or the duplication of the Tansa pipes line and provision of more distributing mains in the City at a cost of at least 60 lakhs of rupees,

That the latter course (which is out of the question in the present financial condition of the Municipality would only temporarily alleviate the present situation and with the increase of waste produced by an extra supply of 22 million gallons of water daily, the pressures within a year or so would be run down just as they are now and all the present inconvenience and danger to public health remain in an accentuated form.

That the former course is the only proper and suitable remedy. and that, if meters were introduced, not only would the pressures immediately improve but the revenue, as far as can be judged, be greatly enhanced and an abundant supply of water be available for trade purposes.

That the existing waste of water by surcharging the drains, water logging the soil, and steadily increasing the height of the subsoil water has produced and daily produces, a deleterious effect on the health of the people which is enormously enhanced in the undrained districts to the north of the city.

That the question on all the above grounds is of vital importance to the health, safety and general requirements of the city and is the most pressing of the many large subjects awaiting settlement by the Corporation; that it is absolutely ripe for decision and can no longer be reasonably or safely postponed.

STATEMENT A.

Ward or Section of a Ward.	Total Amount Water Tax on Value.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Water Tax on Assessment per head, Per annum.	Water Tax on Assessment per head, Per day.	Quantity of Water per head per day allowable in consideration of the Water Tax if the price of water per 1,000 gallons be 2 annas.	2½ annas.	3 annas.	4 annas.	Additional daily income in each ward if each person used daily one gallon of water over and above the quantity allowable in lieu of the water tax.	Remarks.
	Rs.	No.	Annas.	Annas.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	
A...	1,03,412	64,819	25·63	·077	35·00	28·00	23·33	17·50	24·30	
B...	1,44,289	152,271	15·16	·041	20·50	17·40	13·76	10·25	57·10	
C...	1,81,774	2,6,371	14·10	·039	19·50	15·60	13·00	9·75	77·39	
D...	84,930	97,329	13·96	·038	19·00	16·20	12·67	9·50	38·50	
E...	80,760	180,425	7·16	·020	10·10	8·00	6·67	5·00	67·03	A number of chawls in these districts,
F...	17,493	51,404	5·15	·014	7·00	5·00	4·67	3·50	20·40	
G...	18,268	43,988	6·64	·018	8·10	7·20	6·00	4·50	16·56	
Buleshwar...	44,612	38,363	18·62	·051	25·50	20·40	17·10	12·75	14·39	
Fort North...	58,128	32,847	28·31	·078	39·00	31·20	26·00	19·50	12·31	
Whole of Bombay.	6,30,927	821,761	12·28	·033	16·50	13·20	11·00	8·25	308·16	

In the above statement the present consumption of water by meter measurement is not taken into account as it is insignificant,

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S REPORTS.

INOCULATIONS.

YESTERDAY, Dr. Cook inoculated thirty Hindus and Mahomedans who volunteered themselves. Subsequently the Health Officer, accompanied by Drs. Dutt, Ghose and Mitter, inoculated a large number of Mohamedans at Peter's Lane in No. 8 Ward. There are eighteen cases now in the College Hospital, five of which are considered to be serious.

NEW WARD HOSPITALS.

Three new plague hospitals were opened yesterday morning by the Chairman of the Corporation, one in Ward No. 1, and the other two in Ward No. 9. The former hospital, at 100, Shambazar Street, will be under the supervision of Dr. R.G. Kar, M. D., of Edinburgh. The second hospital is in 98, Harrison Road, and the third hospital is located at 26, Raj Mohun Ghose's Lane.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

Wednesday's statistical returns showed one fresh seizure of suspected plague in Ward No. 7, and two deaths in Ward No. 8, bringing up the total amount of seizures registered to 156, and deaths to 11.2 The fresh case was that of a Hindu who was reported to be suffering from suspected plague in Armenian Street by the Secretary of the Mayo Native Hospital. Both the fatal cases occurred in Ward 8, the patients being admitted into the Ward Hospitals in Tarra Churn Dutt's Lane and Eden Hospital Street on the 28th, and dying on the following day. There are now eighteen cases under treatment at the Medical College Hospital, of which five are reported by Dr. Harris to be very serious. There are two cases at the Manicktoliah Hospital, two at the Campbell, and one in the Ward Hospital of Ward 8. The average total death-rate of cases for the previous five years is 50 while up to Wednesday only 31 was registered.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

It is interesting to know that of the 2,093 persons of all classes who were inoculated by Drs Cook and Christie in Calcutta up to Wednesday, not one of that number has been attacked with plague. From the 19th of June up to the week ending 25th instant 462 inoculations were performed on the following class of people:—Hindus, male 141, female 57; Mohamedans, male 145, female 89; Europeans, male seven, female three; other nationalities, male seven, female 13. Total male 300, female 162, making a grand total of 462. Dr. Cook was unable, on Wednesday evening, to carry out all his engagements in inoculating several leading Mohamedan families in Ward No. 8 owing to the rain.

STORE YARD FOR DISINFECTANTS.

The special store yard for the storage of disinfectants at the Laboratory of the Health Office, has been completed. It is a pukka building with a corrugated iron roofing and will be set apart for the storage of chemicals for immediate use by the Health Officer.

THE LATEST PLAGUE CANARD,

A strong rumour has gained currency in town to the effect that the Government of Bengal will, on the 10th of July, withdraw all plague regulations affecting the city if the number of suspected cases do not exceed three hundred in all by the by period. Our representative interviewed several officials yesterdy to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumour, but was told that it was absolutely false.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Stevens, the District Medical Officer of Ward No. 8, has received a good deal of information regarding the sanitary condition of that ward from the Assistant Secretary. The Chairman of the Corporation is now paying special attention to the conservancy of this ward in conjunction with the Health Officer, both of whom are of opinion that immediate steps are necessary for its being thoroughly cleansed. To carry out this, about 150 extra coolies were set to work yesterday morning in cleaning out the most dirty lanes and by-lanes. This ward has always been notorious for being the most sickly in the town.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT COLOMBO.

A EUROPEAN FOUND HEAD.

AT Colombo, shortly after 4 p.m. on Sunday, some of the villagers living in the neighbourhood of the Buona Vista Orphange brought word to the local Police that the body of a European gentleman had been found in the jungle thereabouts, dead and in a highly decomposed state. The *Times of Ceylon*, in reporting the case, says that the police on going to the spot found the

DEAD BODY OF A EUROPEAN

of about 35 years old, and well nourished, lying on the ground The corpse was dressed in a completely new outfit, so that no trace of identification was forthcoming. His hat was a pith one, with a piece of the pith inside torn off, on which, evidently his name at one time appeared. His coat, banian, and trousers were of drill. His socks and canvass boots were also new. In his pocket there was a black-metal watch, which, on the lid, bore the letters G.M., and which had stopped at 9·25. He had some cigars and a cigar case, but no money. He had a pair of spectacles mounted in gold on his nose, and another pince nez in his pocket. By the body was a box containing 45 cartridges and a revolver.

THE BODY COULD HARDLY BE APPROACHED,

and was practically beyond recognition. All the parts exposed to the sun were black, but those covered by clothes were still white. The deceased appears to have been reading the issue of a Colombo newspaper of the 23rd instant. On his right temple there were three wounds, with egress on the left side of the head.

At the inquiry the next morning two men said that they

SAW THE DECEASED ON THURSDAY LAST,

walking about Buona Vista, but they paid no particular attention to him. Some people living close by the spot said that last Thursday night, at a little after 9 p.m., they heard the reports of three shorts, but they did not take any notice of them. Some women who first saw the body on Sunday said they were attracted to the spot by the smell. As there was no evidence or suspicion of foul play, the jurors returned a verdict of

DEATH BY SUICIDE.

The body was buried in a grave dug close by where deceased was found, without any ceremony Nobody knows where deceased came from. or who he is. Some people seem to have got it into their heads that he may be a

YOUNG MAN NAMED GUTMANN,

who has been for some few months resident at the Grand Oriental Hotel, and who left quite suddenly on tee 23rd inst., and no one knows where he went or by what means he left Colombo. He neither traded nor went in for any sport, and no one could make out what he was doing week after week at the Hotel, until it was stated that he had had some family row with his people, and had come out to Ceylon simply to get away. Mr. Gutmann sometimes wore pince nez, but generally had a single eyeglass in his left eye, which was sufficiently usual in a German to attract attention.

The German Consul is making enquiries, which, it is hoped, may clear up the matter,

ONE OF THE SEASON'S LIONS.

A CHAT WITH HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.

UNDER this heading the "St. James's Budget" writes:—By far the most interesting of the visitors who have come to England this season from the East is the distinguished Indian Mohammedan leader, Sultan Mohammed Shah, more familiarly known in India by the family title, Aga Khan. . . . Sultan Mohammed Shah, the young prince now in our midst, is a fine specimen of the Anglicised Mohammedan. Carefully trained under the constant supervision of English tutors, and free from the demoralising and disloyal influences of the Indian colleges, he has developed with the courtesy and polish of the Oriental of high birth all the instincts of an English gentleman. He has studied much, and is able to discuss with intelligence all sorts of topics which might be supposed to be beyond the ken of an Oriental youth. A representative of the "St. James's Budget," who waited upon him a few days since at the Albemarle Hotel, where he is staying, was much struck with the extent and variety of his knowledge and the exceptional ability he showed in the handling of subjects. Describing this interview, our representative says:—A tall, handsome young man, carefully attired in the garb of Western civilisation, and with little beyond his olive complexion and lustrous black eyes to outwardly indicate his Oriental origin, advanced to meet me. With a warm shake of the hand and a frank welcome he bade me be seated, and producing cigarettes we were soon on the best of conversational terms. His Highness at an early stage of our conversation gave his impressions of London and of English life.

"London," he said with emphasis, "is a magnificent city, and to my mind far superior to Paris where I stayed a few days on my way from Marseilles to England. I have seen much of it since I have been here. Soon after my arrival I drove from Richmond to a place in the East End. I do not remember the name of—no, not Whitechapel, but a district three miles beyond there. It was a wonderful experience to me. I could not have imagined that there could be a city so vast, so impressive, so beautiful. What struck me then, and what has struck me even more since, is the orderliness which everywhere reigns: no hustling or confusion: no disorder. The people and traffic move like a well-regulated machine, which is stopped and set going at the will of the engineer. Then your city is so beautiful. I have never ceased admiring the brilliancy and greenness of the parks, and of the country outside; it is altogether so different in India, where the sun scorches everything up. It is a constant source of delight to me to walk about in the streets and in Hyde Park and watch the people. Yes, I usually walk; I prefer to do so. You see things so much better that way."

"I understand you have been to the House of Commons?"

"Yes I went there the other night and heard the debate on the Far Eastern question. What did I think of it? Well, I hardly know, it was all so strange to me. But I may say this, that I was surprised to find there was so little noise. I have read so much about the disorder in Parliament that I expected something very different. The Chamber of Deputies in Paris which I visited was not nearly so orderly; there every one seemed to be speaking at once. I must say, however, I was surprised to see so many members get up and leave the House as soon as Mr. Balfour had done speaking. Is this usual? Well, it does not seem quite right, somehow. The less-known men ought to have their chance: they should have more justice. It must be very disconcerting to a speaker to encounter such treatment."

"What did you think of the House itself, and of the arrangements?"

"I was surprised to find the place so large. I had always been under the impression, until my visit, that it was a very small Chamber. All seemed on very good terms with each other. But then, I suppose there is not much real difference between parties now, is there? It is a question largely of names. What do you think of Lord Rosebery? Is he likely to come back again?"

"Probably, some day. There is a moment to secure his return going on at the present time. As Sir William Harcourt's lead is not popular it may succeed."

"Why is Sir William Harcourt not popular?"

Our representative gave as best he could the reasons for Sir William's unpopularity, and this led to a long discussion of the respective merits of all the leading public men of the day, the prince showing in his comments a very shrewd appreciation of the true position of affairs. Incidentally he referred to the Little England section, and spoke of the movement in terms to which the stoutest constitutionalist could subscribe.

Asked if he had yet been to any of the theatres, his Highness said that he had so far only visited Her Majesty's, where he had seen the representation of "Julius Cæsar," with which he was much pleased. He was looking forward to going to the Lyceum.

"You are a great sportsman, are you not?" I asked.

"I am not so keen about sport as some of my family. Still, I am fond of racing, and I have a large stud in Bombay and Poona, from which horses are sent to all the Indian race-meetings. I hope to see something of racing in this country before I return. I have already been to Epsom once, and I shall certainly go to the Derby. It is a great national holiday, I believe? Well, it will be the more enjoyable to me on that account."

"To take you back to India, your Highness. You left Bombay in a very disturbed state, I believe?"

"The riots occurred after I left, but the city was no doubt in a state of ferment. As to the precise causes of the outbreak I am not in a position to say. I may remark, however, that in my view the growth of a huge community of millhands on the north-west side of the island constitutes a real public danger. The men are prone to disorder, and their association makes them a formidable force."

"Have you formed any opinion upon the causes of the recent disturbances of the North-West Frontier?"

"I can hardly say that I have. But I don't for a moment think that the recent war between Turkey and Greece had anpthing to do with the matter, as some people here appear to believe. That there was a certain amount of sympathy evoked in India on behalf of Turkey but the conflict is undoubted, but it had no effect on the frontiers. The trouble there arose, I fancy, from purely local causes. Rebellion is catching, and when one tribe rose others followed, until the whole country was involved."

At this point the interviewer became the interviewed and had to undergo a searching examination in a number of matters which interested the eager young traveller. The process was agreeable as a novel experience, but it produced little further of interest to the reader. Suffice it, therefore, to say that when our representative finally took his leave he did so with a very vivid impression of an exceedingly engaging and highly cultured personality.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Americans have brought a ring gun in contradistinction to our wire gun, with the advantage of being dismountable. Rings of steel take the place of the wire used by us to strengthen the rifled tube. These rings can be taken off when the gun is dismounted for transport. They are fixed on the tube by an arrangement of four longitudinal bolts. The cannon has not yet been thoroughly tried.

The Compagnie Transatlantique of Havre have decided to institute a carrier-pigeon post on their Atlantic liners. These birds will not only be useful for conveying news of the ship when it is delayed from a breakdown or in helping another vessel, or for some other cause, but they will be used for taking messages from passengers if desired—as a kind of sea post. It is worthy of note that in a recent trial of pigeons on the Bretagne, one bird, let fly in a gale, covered over 2,000 miles of the Atlantic and was caught in Connecticut with its message.

Mr. R. Hedger Wallace, by his paper on "The Adulteration of Dairy Produce," read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts in Edinburgh, has done a service to the public. It is a formidable indictment of the fraudulent tricks and shameful dishonesty of butter and milk providers both at home and a broad. Pure Normandy and Brittany butters sometimes contain 30 to 40 per cent. of margarine. Moreover, inferior butters, such as Belgian, Australian, and Italian are imported to be afterwards blended and exported as Normandy and Brittany butters. The German, Dutch, and Russian butters are no better. Even the Norwegians and Danes, who are sometimes held up as models of honesty, are found to adulterate their butter. "Working up" butter is by no means confined to foreigners. We do it ourselves, and the sooner the Government takes the matter in hand the better. A Government which cannot protect the food of the lieges from vitiation is almost as bad as one that brings them to starvation. Our milk is also drugged with so-called "antiseptics," which are unwholesome and condemned by law in France and America. This also requires the attention of the authorities.

Some German archæologists from the Berlin Museum have been at work on the ancient City of Priene, in Ionia, Asia Minor, for the past three years, and find it wonderfully well preserved. The excavations have, in fact, revealed another Pompeii without the volcanic ashes and human remains. Many of the public and private buildings are intact, including a theatre with the stage, which will enlighten us as to the Grecian scenic arrangements. Priene, the home of Bias the Sage, was of the best period of Greek architecture, and the streets were laid out with the utmost regularity.

In furtherance of American meteorology, the U. S. Weather Bureau are about to establish some twenty new stations between the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains at as high altitudes as possible, in order to compare the observations there with those at low levels. It is hoped to be able to learn the state of the atmosphere vertically from the surface to an altitude of a mile. At this altitude the daily variations of temperature are almost absent.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is a little behind in matters of science. He has just discovered the existence of the international arrangements for investigating the atmosphere by balloons flown simultaneously from different points of the Continent, and consequently telegraphs an ascent from Vienna, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c. It is a year or more since we drew attention to this movement and we have chronicled the various ascents made since in this column. Now it is telegraphed to us as something new and special, with the remark that "to-day may become important in the annals of aeronautical science." For to-day read last year.

The American journal, "Appalachia" (No. 4), contains an article, by Mr. Douglas, on "Mountain Sickness," drawn from his own as well as others experience. He thinks that in trips requiring two days to reach the summit, for instance, of Popocatepetl and Orizaba, the night should be passed where the sickness is not likely to prevent sleep, that is, about 13,000 feet. The increased discomfort from the sickness at night, and the fact that all symptoms are exaggerated as the altitude increases, makes it desirable to sleep at an altitude as low as possible.

The Observatory of Manila has issued a report on the cyclones of the Philippines written by Father Algue. The report is fully illustrated, and is quite an exhaustive treatise on the subject which will be useful to navigators.

M. Decombe, of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, has photographed the period of a "Herzian wave," that is, an electric osscillation in the ether, like those used in the wireless telegraph. The period in question was less than one five-millionth of a second, and the measurement was made by instantaneous photography.

The "Sarawak Gazette" for last month contains an interesting account of a struggle between a python and wild pigs in the jungle at Tambak. A young pig was seized by a large python and its cries of distress brought about 20 of the herd to its succour. They gored the python savagely with their tusks and forced it to let go its prey. The eye-witness, Mr. Hose, thereupon killed the python.

Petroleum has been applied by the Dustless Roadbed Company, of the United States, for laying dust on railways and roads. The West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company have adopted their system.

"Barisal guns" or "mist poeffers," the mysterious noises heard over sea at certain times and resembling the boom of distant guns, are referred by Sinsnor Cancani to earthquake shocks. They are often heard in Umbria, which is an inland province at Italy. Other explanations refer them to storms of sea or gusts of winds in mountain gorges.

The first musical instrument seems to have been two sticks rubbed or struck together, as found among the Australians and Pueblo Indians. In Louisiana the jawbone of a mule is rapidly scratched with a stick to evoke sweet sounds. Human bones with cross incisions were used for the like purpose. Much information on this head will be got in an article by Dr. Wallaschek in the 'Proceedings" of the Anthropological Society of Vienna.

The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will take place at Stockholm on Friday and Saturday, August 26 and 27. Some of the members will travel together from Newcastle-on-Tyne in a special steamer, leaving August 17, and proceeding by way of the Baltic Canal, where she will lie as a floating hotel. They will return by Copenhagen, Gothenburg, and Christiania. Other vessels will also convey members and others to the meeting and the railway companies offer special facilities.

The monument to Pasteur to be erected before the Pantheon, Paris, will show him putting death to flight, and a mother with her child thanking him, while Fame crowns him with laural. The international subscription for the monument is now nearly £13,000.

Dr. J. Scott Keltie, the well-known geographer and author, has been made a Knight of the Order of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden and Norway.

A captain, rescued from the gallows by Marshal Turenne, after being partially hanged, stated that he lost all pain in an instant, and that his rescue had snatched him from a glorious light, whose charm baffled all description. Other victims of the kind agree that the discomfort is momentary, and that a pleasant feeling ensues; a variety of colours flashing before the eyes. The mind averted from reality is occupied with affairs remote. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that hanging will not become fashionable.

Take natural flowers and coat the lower side of their petals and stamens with paraffine or with a mixture of glue, gypsum, and lime, which is applied lightly. Very fine parts of the flower, such as stamen, &c., may be previously supported by special attachments of textures, wire, &c. After the drying of the coating, the whole is covered with shellac solution or with a mixture of glue, gypsum, lime with lead acetate, oil, mucilage, glycerine, colophony, &c. If desired, the surface may now be painted with bronzes in various shades. Such flowers are now much employed in the form of festoons for decorating walls, ceilings, lustres, &c., and are very handsome.

ANOTHER Battle of Dorking has been fought and won. The forces of prejudice and petticoats have fallen before the determined onslaught of the knickerbockers. Four "bloomered" ladies (the phrase is now a household word) advanced to the attack from the headquarters of the Rational Dress League, determined to plant their rationally clad limbs firmly in the breaches of the White Horse Inn. A faint show of opposition did not daunt these pioneers of progress, for they were resolved on proceeding to rationally clad extremities in their ardour for noble cause. The League had secured reinforcements from the Ladies' Cycling Association and the National Cycling Union. Under the leadership of a general whose constant association from remotest youth with the Prohibited Articles of Dress had (as a writer in the "St. James's Gazette" puts it) steeled his heart and made intrepid courage second nature, the champions of female bifurcation drove in the skirmishers of the enemy in the stable-yard, entrenched themselves in the bar, and finally secured a firm position in the inmost recesses of the White Horse Inn and fortified themselves with tea and bread and butter. The standard of unimpeded progress now proudly floats above the haunts of obscurantist prudery, and the struggle of centuries is over. Woman has won the doublet and trunk hose, and the landlord of the White Horse Inn must take the distaff.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 10.

THE Gordon Highlanders—Field Marshal H R H Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, KG, KT, KP, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, GCVO, Colonel 10th Hussars, Colonel in Chief 1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, Personal Aide de Camp to the Queen, to be Colonel in Chief.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, JUNE 14.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut M E G R Wingfield resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—W S B Blackett, Feb 12, 1898, vice F L Fryer, seconded H W E Earl of Kerry to March 2, 1898, vice St J H Coventry, promoted.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt L F J de V Stokes is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

Suffolk Regt—Capt E Montagu is seconded for service on the Staff.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Lt Col J M E Waddy, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay, Major E J Gallwey to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice J M E Waddy.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt W T Davies retires on retired pay, Lieut C S Scots to be Captain, vice W T Davies.

Cheshire Regt—Major D P Chapman retires on retired pay Capt R Armstrong to be Major, vice D P Chapman, Lieut H Sargeaunt is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Capt R Marshall retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

Border Regt—Capt and Brevet Major R A Browne is seconded for service as an Adjutant of the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia. The promotions to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant respectively of Lieut C D Vaughan and Sec Lieut R N Gordon are antedated to April 23, 1893, in succession to Brevet Major R A Browne.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt E E M D Manson, retires on retired pay, Lt C H Lloyd, to be Captain, vice E E M D Manson

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J Taylor, is dated May 1, 1898, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 31, 1898

Highland Light Infantry—Lieut G T B Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut-Col W C Riddell, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay, Major G G A Mills to be Lieut-Col, vice W C Riddell.

Staff—Lt-Gen. Lord W F E Seymour to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff, to command the troops in the Dominion of Canada, vice Gen A G Montgomery Moore, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Col J T Coke, from half-pay, to be Colonel on the Staff, to command the troops in Mauritius, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Major-General G Salis-Schwabe, appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Lt-Col F W Benson, from a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Instruction, to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col J Spence appointed a Deputy-Adjutant-General, Major the Hon L H D Fortescue, 17th Lancers, to be assistant Military Secretary and A D C to Lt Gen Lord W F E Seymour, commanding the troops in the Dominion of Canada.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Capt J W A Morgan to be Veterinary-Major.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, half-pay to be Colonels:—B L Anstruther, W C Riddell.

Memoranda—Major Gen G Hatchell retires on retired pay: Col J T Coke, on vacating the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General Aldershot, is placed on half-pay, Col E R P Woodgate, C B., having proceeded to Sierra Leone on special employment, has vacated the command of the 4th Regimental District (the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regt) Reserve of Officers—T B Fulton, agent., late Lieutenant the West India Regt to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg.-Capt J W T Gilbert to be Surgeon Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—W H B Graham, to Daldorn (undated).

Commanders—E P E Jervoise, to Blenheim (June 15), to Grafton, on arrival in China undated, A W Ewart, to Barfleur, G E Patey, to Blenheim undated

Lieutenants—R de C F Cunningham, to Excellent G, additional June 9, W E Willis, to President, additional, for compass course at R N C June 16, E O Ballantyne, to Swallow, reappointed on promotion June 14, F G Bird, to Galatea, as First, acd G, temporary undated.

Sub-Lieutenants—A M Peck, to Thrush June 14 C N Crichton Maitland, to Victoria and Albert June 16.

Midshipmen—G R Livingstone, to Raleigh June 7 G F Parsons, E W Isaacson, F P Saunders, L D J MacKinnon, E Altham, and R A Wilson, to Crescent June 8, A H Smyth and H N Key, to Raleigh, P R Thesher, to Lion, for Liberty, S T H Wilton, to Impregnable, for Pilot, R A Richards, to Blake June 28.

Staff Commanders—W J Bullmore, to Thunderer June 13. H J Lockrell, to President, additional for service at the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to Hydrographer June 16.

Chief Engineer—H Humphreys, to Pembroke, additional, for Speedy June 15.

Engineers—V E Snook, to Wildfire, additional, for Landrail E Barr, to Victory, for Conflict, F G Jacobs, to Mars June 13

Staff Surgeon—R H N Nicholson, to Caledonia June 20.

Chaplain—Rev E L E Fawcett, MA, to Crescent June 10.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev H Dalzell, MA, to Hermione June 13, Rev F C Hartley, BA, to Diadem undated.

Naval Instructors H W Midgley, B A, to Blenheim June 15, and to Barfleur undated, H H Holland, BA, to Prince George June 15, R B Cummings, BA, to Illustrious June 16.

Fleet Paymasters—H Dawson, to Majestic, A Yockney, to President, J J A Sloan, to Repulse July 1.

Staff Paymasters—S R Warn, to Venue June 30, W R Dodridge to Medusa June 30.

Paymaster—H de C Ward, to Northampton additional for Calliope June 14.

Assistant Paymaster—S B Hinshelwood, to Howe undated.

Clerk—F R H Drake, to Pelorus June 9.

Assistant Clerk—R S Cutfield, to Barfleur undated.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—C Johnson, to Mersey, additional, for service at Lowestoft, G Stone, to Alexandra, additional, for service at Fowey, G Milton, to Australia, additional, for service at Hove, M Holmes, to Alexandra, additional, for service at Maryport, A Richardson, to Mersey, additional, for service at Torquay, June 1, B Pearce, to Alexandra, additional, for service at Sidmouth, J Doolan, to Alexandra, additional, for service at Torcross, June 19

Gunners—J J Wagner and A E Watts, to Barfleur, additional, and for recommission for quarterdeck duties June 4, F H Teague, to Cambridge, additional, for Curlew T J B Walker, to Vivid, additional, for Forth W R Bidgood a, to Ganges, for instructional duties C D Graver a, to Boscawen, for instructional duties in Minotaur June 4, R Titheridge, to Trafalgar.

Boatswains—D R Phair, to Barfleur T, addional, and when recommissioned to be lent to Blenheim for voyage out E Lawler, to Victory, additional, for Boadicea June 4 J Hamey, to Tyne W H Payne and D Collins, to Tyne, for quarter-deck duties June 1 J Rice to Wye N J Barry, to Vivid, additional, for Bellerophon June 15 R R Hodge, to Vivid, additional, for Temeraire June 15.

Chief Carpenter.—H Harcus, to Victory, for Achilles June 8.

Carpenters.—W Harris, to Blenheim R Taylor, to Barfleur undated R E Peek to Sirius, while in fleet reserve June 10 W I Harris, to Pembroke, additional, for Mersey May 22 A Matthew, to Dido May 28 J W Dolds a to Victory, for Neptune June 8.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, June 6—Acting Sub Lieut Eric Charles Lucas has been confirmed in rank of Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet Sept 15, 1897.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut E S Deed to be Lieutenant May 27.

June 7—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 33, 1877, and Feb 26, 1897, Fleet Engr H Jolliffe has been placed on retired list of his rank May 20.

Staff Surg F A Jeans has been promoted to rank of Fleet-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet May 21.

Lieut C H Kempson has been placed on retired list of his rank May 27.

June 8—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Comdr J Rolleston Prickett has this day been placed on retired list, with permisson to assume rank of Captain.

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of April 30, 1877, and Aug 26, 1893, Engr E Bell has been placed on retired list of his rank May 14

June 13—In accordance with the provisions of HerMajesty's Orders in Council of June 26, 1867 Feb 22, 1870 and May 18, 1870 Staff Commander Richards has been placed on the retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .....inches	29·675
Temperature of the Air.....degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·2
Dew Point.....	76·9
Relative humidity of Air.....	83·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....degrees	76·2
General Directions of wind	W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....miles	387
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month.....	0·07
year.....	27·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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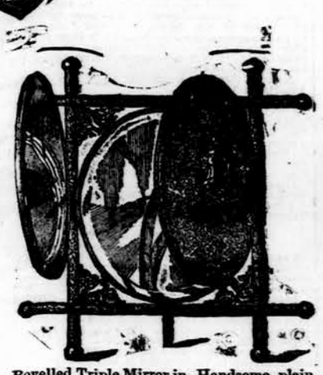
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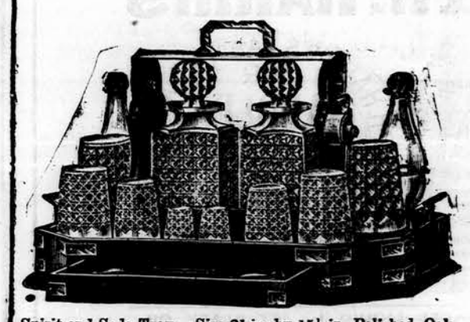
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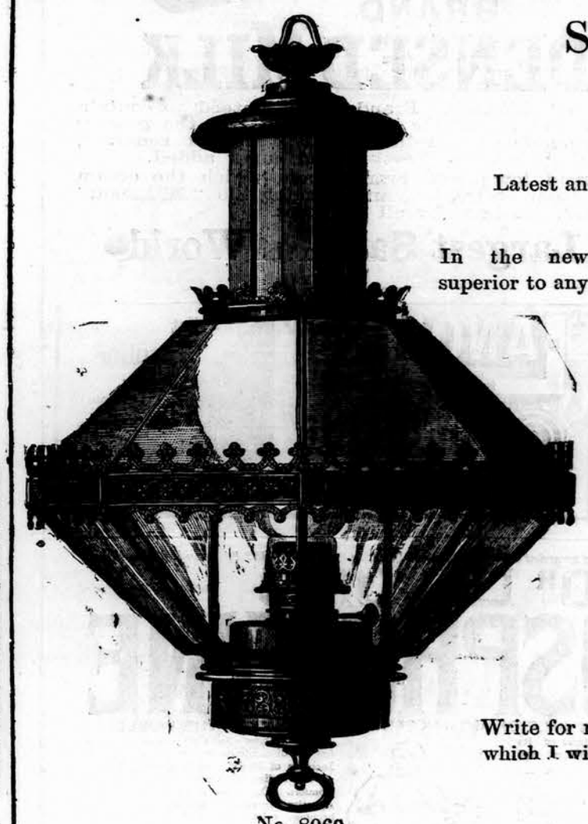
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